MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

VOLUME XVII. MILWAUKEE, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1860. NUMBER 55.

THE SENTINEL.

Daily, $7;—Tri-Weekly, $4;—Weekly, $1.50
INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

E. D. JERMAIN.....M. M. BRIGHTMAN

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1860.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Departs.	Arrives.	Mails Close.
7:30 A. M.	11:50 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
MILWAUKEE & MINNESOTA.		
7 A. M.	3:30 P. M.	3:10 P. M.
8:15 P. M.	8:20 P. M.	9:00 P. M.
MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.		
7 A. M.	10:20 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
6:15 P. M.	2:55 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
MILWAUKEE & MADISON.		
7:30 A. M.	9:35 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
3:30 P. M.	2:35 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.		
6:30 P. M.	1:15 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.		
8:00 P. M.	2:20 A. M.	

Except Saturday.
Except Sunday; to all points. dExcept Saturday; to Horicon, Berlin, Kilbourn City, Fox Lake, Fond du Lac and stations, only.
To points. gWaukesha, Whitewater, Janesville and Madison.

☞ *For Latest News by Telegraph, Commercial and Marine News, &c., see Fourth Page.*

News Digest.

The two arrested city officials were brought before Judge MALLORY yesterday, for examination, accompanied by their counsel. Twelve new charges were presented.

A destructive fire occurred at St Paul on Friday night last. Thirty-four buildings, principally occupied as stores, were destroyed, together with a portion of their contents.—The loss is estimated at about $100,000. We have also a report of a large fire at Black River Falls, in this State, but are without particulars.

We have three days later European news by the *Teutonia*. The Prince of Wales is to visit Canada in the latter part of May. The Papal Government had prohibited commerce between Ancona and Romagna. The citizens of the latter State are said to be signing an address in favor of annexation by thousands.

California news of the 28th has been received. The Washoe silver mine is said to be two and a half miles long. Great excitement exists at Jacksonville, Oregon, in consequence of rich quartz discoveries. A horrible massacre of Indians by whites, at Humboldt Bay, is reported.

Some late and interesting Mexican news is also received. MIRAMON made an attack on Vera Cruz on the 7th, but was repulsed by the Liberals. MIRAMON has taken possession of Alvarado. The City of Mexico is said to be surrounded by Liberals.

The Mexican war steamers *Miramon* and *Marquese* have arrived at New Orleans as United States prizes, having been captured in the Gulf by the U. S. frigate *Saratoga*, after a short action.

The Legislature is crowding business thro' at railroad speed, preparatory to its final adjournment on the 27th inst.

The Homestead Bill was up for a short time in the Senate yesterday, but final action upon it was postponed until Wednesday.

Navigation is now open to all ports on Lake Erie except Buffalo.

Great Fire at St. Paul.

A gentleman of St. Paul, writing to a friend in this city, under date of March 16th, says: "Our city was visited last night with an awful fire; some 38 buildings were burned on Third street—the principal business street of the city. Amount of loss not yet known, but large.

In addition to the above, a telegram from La Crosse brought the following particulars:

LA CROSSE, March 19.

We have reports this morning of a very extensive fire having occurred on Friday night last, in St. Paul, Minn. Thirty-four stores, comprised of dry goods, grocery, clothing stores, &c., were destroyed. One large livery stable, owned by Mr. Singlay, was also burned. The burnt district is situated on 3d st., between Jackson and Roberts streets. The loss is estimated at over $100,000. We have no particulars. The fire is supposed to be the work of incendiarism.

We have also reports that the town of Black River Falls, Jackson county, Wis., was nearly all destroyed by fire last night. We have no particulars.

Wreck of the American Ship Luna—Loss of over One Hundred Lives.

The reported catastrophe to the American ship Luna, outward bound to New Orleans, with a loss of upwards of one hundred lives, on the rocks of Barfleur, near Cherbourg, last Sunday, is unhappily confirmed. The loss took place about mid-day. For hours the ill-fated ship was seen off the coast, battling with a gale of wind from the north-west, till at length she appeared to become unmanageable, and was driven on to the rocks about 200 fathoms from the shore, where she speedily became a total wreck.—Her perilous position was observed by the people on the shore long before she struck, but, owing to the terrible sea rolling in, it was utterly impossible—indeed beyond human power—to launch a boat through the surf to go to the assistance of the ship and her living freight, the whole of whom, numbering one hundred and seven persons, perished.—Two only reached the shore alive; one of them died almost immediately afterwards. The survivor, an Italian named Clement, was unable to give any satisfactory details of the loss of the ship for two or three days afterwards, owing to his greatly exhausted condition. He stated that the ship sailed from Harre on the previous day (Friday) and that there were on board seventy-six passengers, of whom forty-seven were men, twenty-seven women, and one child. The crew mustered twenty-six hands, besides a French cook for the passengers. Her cargo was of general description. The Captain saw his imminent danger when off Barfleur, and attempted to beach the ship on a sand-bank situate between Barfleur Church and the lighthouse, where there might be a chance of saving the passengers, but in running for it the violence of the gale and heavy sea drove her on the rock, where her destruction followed. The coast is strewn with the wreck. Many bodies have been washed up.—*London Observer.*

THE COMING FIGHT—DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.—The steamship *Africa* sailed from this port for Liverpool yesterday. She carried full freight, $364 000 in specie, and 94 passengers, among whom were four noted sporting-men of the city, viz: John Morrissey, Hughes, (Morrisser's Man-Friday,) Daniel Cunningham, who killed "Paudeen" some time ago, and John Turley, of Troy. Dr. Augustus Rawlings and Mr. Berghaus of *Frank Leslie's*, were also passengers.—This select company go out to witness the fight between Tom Sayers and the Benicia Boy; the two gentlemen last named as correspondent and artist of the *Illustrated Newspaper*. The departure of Morrissey and his friends brought a vast gathering of "the fancy" around the steamboat's dock, who cheered vigorously as the vessel got under way. About five minutes previous to sailing, Mr Morrissey received the sad intelligence by telegraph that his mother was dead.—He remarked that he had the consolation of knowing that the last sad rites would be properly attended to.

RHETORICAL BLOSSOMS.—The following from the Madison *Patriot*, is a beautiful specimen of "Pumpy's" last effort:

"We shall take all things coolly, however, well knowing that there is nothing known to philosophy so mean and nauseous that may not be brought to some good account. Even the toad stool will not manure—the industrious honey bee extracts honey from the most poisonous flower. The sun is often obscured by clouds and fog. Even "Pump" Carpenter is often abused by those who have a *better* than the Golden Rule, and yet are none too righteous to drink the skimmilk of the "first law of nature."

KILBOURN DAM.—Our old time friends, Lafe Buck and Ben Matthews, who returned last evening from Mississippi, inform us that it was reported at New Lisbon, that Mr. Bloss had executed his contract to tear out the Kilbourn Dam, and that the water would be let through to-day.—*Wood Co. Rep. 17th.*

THE CITY.

MORE CORRUPTION.—It will be seen by a communication elsewhere, that the School Teachers accuse our Reporter of what—taken in a professional light, and to speak according to the prevailing fashion—may be called corruption. It seems the Reporter stumbled on a meeting of the Teachers rather unexpectedly, and resolved to "take notes;" so when the President took his chair, Reporter took the table and sharpened his pencil. After waiting sometime and admiring the lady Teachers, a resolution was put to adopt a Committee to draft resolutions. Somebody said "aye" and it was adopted. The President then commenced to appoint a committee, by naming Mr. MCKINDLEY; but Mr. MCKINDLEY declined serving. There were gossipping persons who had said certain things outside, and though he was heart and hand with the Teachers, he did not wish to serve in any official capacity. This meeting, he said, had been charged to him, and he had been accused of getting up an excitement among the Teachers, advising them to resign, &c.; for these reasons he preferred some other gentlemen would serve.

The President then called on Mr. BATEMAN, but Mr. BATEMAN declined to serve from "ignorance of the objects," &c. Mr. KURSTEINER declined. Miss OSGOOD declined. Prof. LARKIN declined. Our reporter here sharpened his pencil. Mr. SPAULDING declined. Mr COE declined.—HILMANTEL declined. Our reporter counted the number present and determined to wait until they had all declined. Finally one gentleman volunteered and the committee went out. When they came in again they read a long preamble, which has been published, relative to nothing in general, with a small suggestion at the bottom in lieu of a resolution. On this report ensued a highly entertaining debate in which personal matters and private piques were ventilated freely.—On the motion to strike out what was said in reference to the High Schools, Mr. MCKINDLEY thought the only valuable part of the report was the touch which related to the High Schools.

Our reporter sharpened his pencil, and asked a teacher near him if there was not a back door that he might slip out of. He was, however, compelled to listen to Messrs. LARKIN, KURSTEINER and DAVIS extemporize at some length, to the edification of themselves. And when the meeting adjourned, he had some doubts in his own mind about the propriety of making any mention of the meeting at all. However, the report as published appeared, and Mr. MCKINDLEY'S name left out. A storm followed. The other gentlemen, who no doubt had a vague idea of running for the Superintendent's office, were incensed, and after a good deal of enquiry, they came to the ultimate conclusion (no doubt) that our reporter received at one time two undershirts, one pair of stockings, and a box of blacking from Mr. MCKINDLEY, on consideration that the name should be suppressed in the report. It is unfortunate for the reporter that his public did not know of his intention before hand, or he might have received sundry perquisites to have suppressed the whole thing.

THE FIREMEN'S ELECTION.—The annual election of Chief and Assistant Engineers, took place yesterday, and resulted in the choice of J. H. EVISTON for Chief, F. MCCORMICK, for 2d Assistant and Mr. WILLIAMS, of No. 6, for 3d Assistant. Mr. EVISTON had a majority of 297 and MCCORMICK 44.

There were four candidates for the office of 2d Assistant. The number of votes received for each stood thus on the first ballots: MCCORMICK, 141, WAEGLE, 117, QUINN, 60, DALY, 40. On the second ballot (necessary to a choice) DALY and QUINN withdrew and MCCORMICK received 200 votes, and was elected. WEAGLIE receiving only 156. Everything passed off quietly though considerable enthusiasm was manifested by the firemen during the election.

The following are the names of the Fire Wardens elected:

FIRE WARDENS.

First District.—W. SPENCE and JOHN KOHLER.

Second District.—H. MOORE and N. KERNEL.

Third District.—JAS. O'BRIEN, and P. HANLEY.

Fourth District.—P. JACOBUS and J. MARCUS.

Fifth District.—C. MCDERMOTT and ADAM HUPLEST.

A POLITICO-MILITARY SOMERSAULT.—The *Saturday Gazette*, finding probably that after all life was but a dream, and the editor's talents better adapted to the capacity of Milwaukee Democrats than the *literati* of this unexceptionable town, proposes to the former to come out and advocate the great and self-evident falsities of undiluted Democracy. Literary papers in Milwaukee may reasonably be expected to undergo remarkable transformations, but this is a touch of mytempsychosis we did not expect.

The only consolation that we can glean from the fact is, that the *Saturday Gazette*, under its present editor, will make a more able political sheet than the one we have at present, the editor of which foolishly enough employs his time in rearing up every morning two or three editorial bags of wind, only to be pierced before night by some Republican "sub."

THE NEW GROCERY at the corner of Wisconsin and Milwaukee streets is a great convenience and has long been needed in just that spot. The proprietor is a gentleman and will treat his customers as they like to be treated. His stock of teas and sugars are unequalled, we have tried them; his supply of fruits, pickles, sauces and conserves is both large and fresh. To the Seventh Ward folks who go up Wisconsin street, we drop this piece of advice—call and see Mr. KNIGHT and try his goods.

IF THERE was any bell in town that did not ring yesterday morning, we are misinformed of the fact. We hunted over the almanac, but could not discover that it was—in any other than a meteorological sense—a "glorious day." But we are told the occasion of the bellicose demonstration was the firemen's election. What the bells have to do with electing a Chief Engineer, we are at a loss to say.

LOLA MONTES.—This noted woman will deliver a lecture, on Wednesday evening, at Albany Hall. Subject, "John Bull at Home." LOLA MONTES has been favorably received all over the country; her lectures are remarkable for their sound sense and satire, and have been highly spoken of by the Eastern Press. Tickets 25 cents.

IT IS WORTHY OF NOTICE how great an admirer of BEECHER the editor of the *News* has become of late. He publishes his sermons, and quotes his brilliancies in all his leaders. Thus interlarding the pure essence of of democracy with bits of "fanaticism" to make it readable and "easy to take."

SEVERAL faint claps of thunder were heard on Sunday night. We are having all the premonitory symptoms of an early spring.

GENERAL ADVICE.

Oh, fair white city,
Isn't it a dreadful pity,
That you're so white
And so easily soiled!
You'll soon present a sight,
Not very much unlike
A "huckleberry" pudding boiled,

Not that we fear official sins
By any means, oh, no!
'Twill not amount to one small row of pins,
This last official blow,
Nobody's guilty—that's a legal fact,—
Until he's proven so!

That, you may think,
Is policy's best plea,
When on the dangerous brink
Of infamy,
Think what you please, but we
Would not have justice draw
From precedents its course,
And execute Lynch law,
For don't you see, perforce,
It wouldn't draw.

By that we mean
Not to be too obscure, but clean,
Because one man, for all that
He affected
Had double *warrants* daily,
He should be re-elected
To office—or 'Old Bailey."

The innocent might jump,
From all they read,
To the conclusion without extra heed,
That Madison's Air-Pump
Was here indeed.
So great a vacuum in city funds,
And such a most unusual "bleed,"
It beats great guns,

But jump they need not, yet at all,
A little time will show things on *the square*,
And what looks now like a great city haul,
Will vanish into strong north-eastern air.
Don't fret
At what investigating people say,
The end's not yet.

Our city has a generous heart,
And to save trouble,
When men are wide-awake and smart
It pays them double.
Though grocers, butchers, folks
With boarders,
Have well nigh run themselves ashore
Obeying "orders."

Don't raise commotion,
This task of stealing
And double dealing
Is a ridiculous notion.
There's generous people left
Our governor is one,
And full of fun,
Who did not cut off Barry's head,
As he was well advised,
But a more merciful cut-off devised,
And took his arms instead.
The joke shows through.
He evidently thought,
The latter wrought
Most mischief of the two.

Don't let the preachers,
Or the school teachers,
Stir up your blood.
The present, gratifying shower,
Will swell out in the 'leventh hour,
And you'll exclaim with classic power,
"There is a flood."

So hold your horses now and then,
Till things get stronger,
You're waited on the party men,
So wait a little longer.
When that investigating gun is loaded,
With all the facts now sought,
You'll hear a loud report,
Of things exploded.

If certain officers have been too fast,
They're now made faster.
So what's the use of drawing on the past,
Tear off the plaster.
No gardener ever yet reaped fruit
From sheer disaster.
Don't get together in a crowd
And air your eloquence aloud,
Until you're taken with a generous stitch
And start committees,
And talk of Messrs. Crounse & Fitch,
And rescued cities.
Don't get into a fever,
It doesn't pay.
The better way,
Is to take up the lever
That lately turned Chicago upside down,
And get it under our town;
'Twill raise it,
And when 'tis done you'll praise it.

Municipal Court—March 19.

THE CITY OFFICIALS.—A large crowd was present yesterday morning at the examination of Messrs. Gardiner and Lynch.

For the prosecution, Messrs. Corson, Butler and Ryan. Messrs. Winfield Smith and J. E. Arnold appeared for Gardiner, and Levi Hubbell and M. H. Carpenter for Lynch.

The complaint, as read by Mr. Butler, charged Gardiner and Lynch with embezzlement to the amount of $5,000.

Twelve new complaints were made against the defendants yesterday morning, which are in amount as follows:

Against Gardiner—$1,000, preferred by Mr. Page: $200, by Mr. Allis; $100 by Mr. Page; $100 by Mr. West; $200 by Mr. Page; $200 by Mr. Allis.

Against Lynch—$229 20, preferred by Mr. Lockwood; $250 by Mr. Allis; $500 by Mr. Tesch; $250 by Mr. Lockwood; $250 by Mr. Ellis.

Against Gardiner and Lynch—$5,000 embezzlement, preferred by H. L. Page. Total $8,279 20.

The following minor cases were disposed of:

Samuel Jones, disorderly; penalty and costs $2 50. Paid.

John Peterson, drunk; penalty and costs $3 89 or 5 days in jail. Committed.

Charles Webber, disorderly; penalty and costs $14 47 or 30 days in jail. Committed.

In the afternoon Mr. CARPENTER, on behalf of Mr. LYNCH, waived an examination, and the Court then proceeded with the examination of E. L'H. GARDINER.

Mr. A. R. R. BUTLER stated that after some consultation with counsel, they proposed to put in all the evidence against Mr. GARDINER at once, to save time, and let them be passed on separately.

Before putting the witness on the stand, he would call the Court's attention to the various charges. GARDINER is charged jointly with LYNCH for embezzlement to the amount of $5,000.

Mr. BUTLER then read the charges of forgery against E. L'H. GARDINER, separately, which were as follows:

Complaint of J. H. TESCH on the 20th of July last, forging an endorsement of CHASE & SON, per A. L. E., to order of $500 uttering and publishing the same. Complaint of H. L. PAGE for forging the same endorsement to order of $100. Complaint of E. P. ALLIS for forging same endorsement to $100 order. Complaints of H. L. PAGE, S. C. WEST, and J. H. TESCH for forging same endorsement to 3 orders of $50 each, and complaint of embezzling $2,000 preferred on 15th March—there being 7 complaints in all.

H. L. PAGE—sworn—I am Mayor of this city; have been since April last; I knew the defendant, GARDINER; he is Comptroller of this city; has been since April 14, 1858; has been in the discharge of his duties since, I have participated and aided in the recent investigations. The process of collecting claims against the city is as follows: Claims are first presented in either Board—referred to the appropriate committee—on the report of the committee, if allowed by that Board, is then referred to the appropriate committee of the other Board, if allowed by that Board it is then sent to the Comptroller.

If audited by him it is entered upon his books as allowed, sent to the Clerk, audited and endorsed by the Comptroller. The Clerk draws orders to the amount of the claim as allowed, signed by the Mayor and Clerk, then the orders are sent back to the Comptroller. If found to correspond with the amount as allowed on the claim, the order or orders is countersigned by the Comptroller, entered upon his books, the books referring numbers, amounts, or sum total of the orders. The order is then negotiable by endorsement, and delivered to the party generally by the Clerk. The book in which accounts, numbers and amounts are kept, is in the custody of the Comptroller.

Communication from the Teachers of the Public Schools of the City of Milwaukee.

To the Board of School Commissioners of the City of Milwaukee.

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned being convinced that a false impression has been created by the report which appeared in the SENTINEL of Wednesday morning last, of a Teachers Meeting held on the previous evening at the Seventh Ward School House, deem it proper, in justice to the School Board and themselves, to made the following statement:

At the suggestion of Messrs. MCKINDLEY and FORD, a meeting of Teachers was held at the Seventh Ward School House, on Tuesday evening, March 6th, for the purpose of considering what ought to be done, in view of their present financial embarrassments. There being but few persons present, the meeting adjourned till the Tuesday evening of the following week, without taking any action. A few evenings subsequently, Messrs. FORD, MCKINDLEY, DAVIS and MCALISTER, happening to meet at the Superintendent's office, it was suggested that some one prepare a report, as a basis of action for the next meeting.

Mr. MCKINDLEY then proposed that a lawyer be engaged to draw up such a paper, as he had not time to do it himself. Mr. FORD objected to this course, and requested that it be prepared by Messrs. MCALISTER and DAVIS.

After the substance or plan of the proposed report had been set forth, those gentlemen consented to act.

The meeting of the 13th inst. having convened according to adjournment, Mr. FORD took the Chair, and Mr. GEO. DIMICK was appointed Secretary. The report published in the SENTINEL of March 14th was presented to the meeting for their consideration.

Mr. BATEMAN moved to amend it by striking out the part relating to the High School, which motion was supported by Messrs. KURSTEINER and LARKIN, and opposed by Mr. MCKINDLEY.

After the matter had been fully discussed, Mr. DAVIS moved to strike out all the report except the last clause referring to the appointment of a committee to present the grievances of the Teachers to the Common Council. This motion was adopted by the meeting, Mr. MCKINDLEY alone voting in negative.

The remarks of the gentlemen who spoke in favor of Mr. BATEMAN'S motion have been grossly misrepresented and falsified in the SENTINEL'S report. For example: the substance of Prof. LARKINS remarks was to the effect that the teachers of this city were employed and working under a system of schools for which they are not responsible, and which it is not the prerogative of this meeting to discuss.—He was therefore in favor of the amendment to strike out the portion referring to High Schools. He adduced, as another reason why the motion should prevail, that the teachers had not met for considering the *sources* of their embarrassments; that if we were to examine the *rumored sources* of expenditure, and of the present financial difficulties, we should find a large amount of expenditures which would take precedence of those enumerated in the report. The whole substance of his remarks was opposed to the consideration of the sources of our pecuniary troubles, and in favor of the motion of Mr. BATEMAN.

Prof. KURSTEINER assigned as a reason for supporting Mr. BATEMAN'S motion, that the High Schools were necessary to prepare material for a *real* High School, to be established at some future time.

The substance of Mr. MCKINDLEY remarks was as follows: That the pith of the whole thing, (alluding to the report,) was the part relating to the High Schools; that there was no demand for the two High Schools in the city, and that there were not more than twenty scholars in the Seventh Ward High School prepared for a High School, while every inch of the Seventh Ward High School room was needed for Grammar School purposes; and that he was in favor of investigating *all* the causes of our indebtedness.

It was a matter of surprise to all that Mr. MCKINDLEY'S name did not appear in the SENTINEL'S report, until the fact transpired that the omission was due to his own intervention.

We feel compelled to state it as our opinion that this garbled report was calculated to place the persons named in a false position, and to prejudice the public mind against them. But while we regret the necessity of making this correction, we cannot refrain from expressing the confidence that no one will allow himself to be misled by such unworthy and sinister misrepresentations.

JONATHAN FORD, JAS. MCALISTER,
DEWITT DAVIS, AUG KURSTEINER,
J. E. BATEMAN, E. P. LARKIN.

The above communication is intended to convey the impression that Mr. MCKINDLEY was the instigator and the principal actor in the meeting of teachers referred to. We deem it but justice to this gentleman, as a disinterested party, to state that he took no active part in the meeting Messrs. DAVIS, FORD, MCALISTER and LARKIN being the speakers, and that they animadverted in a strange, and to us silly manner, on the management of the Public Schools; Mr. LARKIN prefacing his speech by the remark that "he was independent of the Board of Education. Mr. MCKINDLEY made no such statement as is imputed to him above. He said nothing of investigating the sources of our pecuniary troubles, in our hearing; that subject being left for Prof. LARKIN, who said:

"If it is our province to array the present causes of the deficiency in the school fund, we had better take up the consideration of monies spent for chandeliers, carpets, &c." and he footed up a bill of several thousand dollars and pointed to the establishment of High Schools as the cause. He then alluded to the discrepancy in the salaries of ladies and gentlemen, and lugged in a wood bill which he would liked to have accounted for.

We know nothing of the relations Mr. LARKIN and his co-laborers sustain to Mr. MCKINDLEY, but we know what transpired on that evening, and have no notion of seeing the latter gentleman made to father what the rest of the malcontents are now afraid to own. The names appended to the above report are the persons who belabored the School Board and made whatever "fuss" has grown out of the meeting.

MR. RYAN'S LECTURE.—We presume from the known ability of the lecturer that the lecture last evening was a great success. But as the managers of the institution failed to furnish us with a ticket, we do not propose to say much about it. Common courtesy, if not custom, should have prompted the presentation of a free admittance to a reporter.

SERMON FOR YOUNG MEN.—On Sunday evening last Rev. J. L. CORNING delivered a sermon in the First Presbyterian Church, on the Temptations and Dangers of Public Life. The Church was well filled with a large and attentive audience, and the sermon spoken of as a brilliant effort, peculiarly applicable to the times.

HARPER FOR APRIL.—STRICKLAND & Co. have *Harper* for April. It contains a beautifully illustrated paper entitled "Artist life in the Highlands," and other readable articles. STRICKLAND & Co. have all the latest publications.

BROOKS, THE ARTIST, has enlarged his studio. We yesterday spent an agreeable hour among his canvasses, and advise those who never saw any of his late productions to step up over VAN COTT'S and take a look. BROOKS will charge you nothing.

DON'T FORGET the Republican Club tonight at the Court House. This meeting will be for the purpose of completing the organization.

THERE was a sensation about CALEB WALL'S Book Auction last evening, otherwise the town was as quiet as could be expected under the circumstances.

Official Report of the Proceedings of the Board of School Commissioners—Special Meeting.

Board met pursuant to call. President O'NIEL in the chair.

Present—Commissioners BADE, BINGHAM, CULLIGAN, DEWOLF, BEST, LUDWIG, O'NIEL, REED, SCHLÆMILCH, SEGER and WEST.

Absent—Commissioners BODE, BROWN, BURNHAM, COMSTOCK, HILLMANTEL and KING.

The Chair stated the object for which the meeting was called, viz: to satisfy the public mind that, as investigation was the order of the day, this Board was willing to have their acts investigated.

A communication was presented from the teachers, and ordered to be printed in one English and one German paper.

Commissioner CULLIGAN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President and Secretary be requested to direct Mr. Chapman, Secretary of the Board of Normal Regents, to deliver to Mr. E. P. Larkin the amount of the Normal Fund to be received by him for the Normal class in the Second Ward High School of this city, to the 1st of January, 1860.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—BINGHAM, CULLIGAN, DEWOLF, BEST, LUDWIG, O'NEIL, REED, SCHLÆMILCH, SEGER and WEST. Noes—BADE.

Mr. CULLIGAN also offered the following:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to report, at its earliest convenience, an account of the transactions and expenditures of this Board for the last three years, and that said report be published in one English and German paper.

Which was adopted unanimously; and the following committee appointed, viz:

Messrs. CULLIGAN, BADE and DEWOLF.

On motion, the Superintendent was added to said committee.

The Board then adjourned.

H. H. WEST, Secretary pro tem.

PEACHBLOW POTATOES.—J. M. ALLCOTT has a supply of the famous Peachblow potatoes, which were so favorably spoken of last year at the State Fair here. They are from Sturgis, Mich., and, in the edible line, are ahead of any esculent root we ever saw. We advise farmers to secure supplies for seed.

A HUGE LOAFER.—CHAS. WEBBER was yesterday brought up before Judge MALLORY, for being disorderly. Mr. WEBBER is a huge fellow, and had occupied his time in going about and kicking up "promiscuous musses." He was fined $17 47 cts.

YOUNG MEN should attend the lecture this evening at LARIGO'S State Mercantile College, to commence at 8 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB.—There will be a meeting at the Court House on Tuesday, the 20th inst., at 7 1-2 o'clock P. M., to perfect the organization of the Young Men's Republican Club. All Republicans desirous of uniting and acting with the club, are hereby requested to attend at the adoption of the constitution.

H. J. PAINE, Chairman Ex. Com.
Milwaukee, March 17, 1860.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.—The Illustrated London News, Feb. 25th, contains a splendid colored picture, together with some beautiful wood cuts, making on the whole one of the handsomest numbers ever issued of that truly beautiful paper; "Footfalls upon the Boundary of the Other World;" "L' Femme;" Harper's Magazine for April; Godey's for April; Ballou for April. Everything that is new, in the book and periodical line is always to be had at No. 25 Wisconsin Street.

oct27[835dly W. E. TUNIS & CO.

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may14[257dtf-1wtpp A. WELLER' Agent.

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my32d1y

E. TOWNSEND MIX,
ARCHITECT.
PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS FURNISHED, and Buildings superintended on reasonable terms. Office on corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, in Ludington's Block.
jan21[233d1y

DIED:

On the 16th of January, 1860, HATTIE, daughter of QENAE and ANNA POOL, of Lowell, Wisconsin.

At the time of her death she was on a visit to her sisters, at Wonewoc, some 60 miles from home. Her disease was erysipelas. She was confined to her bed only 4 days, when the disease terminated in her death. Her age was 22 years. She has left a large circle of relatives and friends, and not the least, the children whom she was accustomed to instruct, all deeply mourning her loss.

Announcements.

Clerk of the Municipal Court.

I respectfully submit my name to my fellow citizens of Milwaukee, as a candidate for Clerk of the Municipal Court at the ensuing Charter Election.

THEODORE WETSTEIN.

☞ City papers please copy. mar10[407dtf

TO THE PEOPLE!

I AM A CANDIDATE for City Comptroller at the ensuing Charter Election. J. L. HATHAWAY.
mar9[306dtf

EXCELSIOR!
CORNER OF
Wisconsin & Milwaukee Streets,
UNDER THE BAPTIST CHURCH,
Nearly Opposite the Post-Office.

CIRCULAR.
MILWAUKEE, March 10th, 1860.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST ARrived from New York, and opened the store occupied as
FRESH STOCK
OF
SUPERFINE GROCERIES!
INCLUDING
Preserves, Jellies, Pie Fruits, Sauces, Pickles, &c.
Also, a good assortment of
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

And trusts, by selling good articles at low prices, to secure a share of the public patronage. Please call and give me a trial.
mar11[284dtw SAMUEL F. KNIGHT.

The Spring and Summer Term
—OF—
RACINE COLLEGE
WILL OPEN APRIL 7TH, TO CONTINUE until July 25th.
For terms, &c., apply to Rev. James DeKoven, Racine College, Racine. mar3,2002mo

READ THIS!
HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale on easy terms, and at the low figure of $6,800, that large, new, splendid frame dwelling house situated on the North half of lot 1, block 193, in Kiger's Addition to Juneau town, one of the most elegant in the City, and contains every modern improvement, and the grounds comprise about half an acre. This property has cost upwards of $13,000, but for reasons which will be explained, is now offered at the greatest bargain in the City. A portion of the purchase money can be made up in other Real Estate. Apply early to WALTER LARDLAW,
Real Estate Broker, Room No. 5 in Murray's Block, Market Square. mar19[423dtw

SOUTH AND NORTH:
OR,
Impressions Received During a Trip to Cuba and the South.
BY JOHN S. C. ABBOTT.
1 Vol., 12mo, 332 pages. Price $1.
FOR SALE BY THE PRESS.
From the New York Independent.

THE VERY BEST BOOK ON SLAVERY YET ISSUED. Sound, judicious, kind, Christian, and most timely and faithful. The above subscribes in a sympathetic way the measures of relief which "SOUTHERN AGGRESSION" has of late so systematically pursued; and, while condemning the crazy zeal of John Brown, he shows that his heroic self-denial for the oppressed puts to shame the coward fury of the South for oppression. Yet the tone of the book, while candid, frank and manly, is always kind and gentlemanly;

NOT SECTIONAL BUT FRATERNAL; not partisan but Christian. He points the South to the simple remedy for existing evils, by substituting wages for the lash, free labor for forced toil.

From the New York Tribune!

It's animated descriptions, and the frankness and cordiality of its tone are adapted to give it a favorable reception, even with readers who differ most widely from them in opinion.

The topics to which this volume is devoted, and the spirit in which they are discussed, though they may arouse a tempest of opposition from those who regard silence as the only guaranty of safety, will secure it a wider circulation among the
Friends of Freedom throughout the country.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy.

It is a contemptible *Abolition* production, written in a very readable style, and well calculated to taint the minds of the young.

From the Detroit Christian Herald,

It furnishes valuable information on the questions now agitating our country.

From the Hartford Morning Press.

His impressions are such as would be derived by any honest fair-minded Northern man. It is warm, direct, eloquent.

From the New York Observer.

The book is intensely and unweedly abolition.
ABBEY & ABBOTT, Publishers,
mar16[d1tdlm No. 129 Nassau-st., N. Y.

JOHN C. SEWETT'S
WHOLESALE
BIRD-CAGE
MANUFACTORY
BUFFALO, N. Y.

ONE GREAT PECULIARITY WHICH my cages possess over all others, is they are thoroughly baked in a brick oven, and are guaranteed not to injure the birds. Also warrant superior in ornamental finish and durability. Prices guaranteed as low as any maker in the United States. Illustrated circulars and price lists sent to any address, on application.
JOHN O. JEWETT,
mar16[43d1mo 237 Main street.

DANCING ACADEMY.
PROF. H. K. LYON.

WILL OPEN HIS PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, at No. 233 Main Street, over Anderson's confectionary store,
On Saturday, March 17th, 1860,
At 2½ P. M. for juveniles, and 4½ P. M. for ladies, and 7 P. M. for Gentlemen. To continue on Saturdays of each week, that it may not interfere with the duties of city.

TUITION:—Juvenile class $3.00 per scholar, Adults in proportion to the number of Dances. Private Lessons will be given at the Academy, or at private residence if required. Music furnished for all amusements. For particulars apply at the Academy, or address H. LYON,
mar15[426d1w Box 787, Milwaukee, Wis.

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JOIST, TIMBER AND DIMENSION Lumber cut to order. Country Dealers and Builders are solicited to give us a call before purchasing, as our facilities for cutting lumber are unequalled, and by ordering of us they can have lumber sawed to suit their orders. Railroad Companies furnished with Railroad ties and Bridge timber at low figures. J. L. McVICKAR & CO.
feb29[94dy-1stpp

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CALL AND SEE ME.
REMOVAL.

I HAVE PURCHASED THE STORE Room, No. 196 East Water street, directly opposite C. H. Pess, Jr.'s Hollow Ware Store. Its location is more central for my auction business. I am now ready and prepared to attend to all sales of Goods and Furniture, at any store or dwelling house.—I would say a word to any who may be giving up housekeeping: the best place to sell their furniture is at their dwelling house, all sales committed to my care will be strictly attended to
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City Auctioneer,
mar3 No. 196 E. Water st.

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MANITOWOC AND TWO RIVERS.
THE STEAMER GAZELLE, Capt. T. G. BUTLIN, will make tri-weekly trips to above ports, Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings at 5 o'clock.
mar16[43d1mo -R. OLMSTED, Agent.

PRESERVES. A VARIED ASSORTMENT on hand, and for sale by
oct28 EDWARD BROWN & CO., 113 East Water st.

$1,600 TO LOAN.—SIXTEEN HUNDRED dollars to loan on good real estate security. Those only need apply who have to offer first liens on productive property. Apply to ROBERT ELIOT, office at the old grain depot of the Mil. & Miss. R. R. Co., or at the Chamber of Commerce rooms from 12 to 1 o'clock daily.
mar20[150d2 ROBERT ELIOT.

CONTRACTING DEPARTMENT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, } MILWAUKEE, March 18th, 1860.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until April 6th, 1860, for furnishing materials and constructing Water Works in this city, in accordance with the plans and specifications which have been adopted by the Common Council, on file in the office of the City Comptroller and published in the official papers.
E. L'H. GARDINER, Comptroller.
mar12-6t[421.1stpp

☞ BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.
mar3[197dtm

REUNION.

MINER & FARIES have again formed a partnership for the practice of Dentistry in all its branches.
Office No. 21 Wisconsin Street. G. B. MINER,
R. J. FARIES.
Milwaukee, Feb. 13th, 1860. feb13[217dtf

EDWARD P. ALLIS,
LAND AND LOAN AGENT
OFFICE UNDER STATE BANK,
ON EAST WATER STREET.

HOUSES TO RENT.

☞ PERSONS HAVING HOUSES T

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1860.

Corrupt Practices in High Places.

"When Congress assembled in December," says the N. Y. *Courier & Enquirer*, "there were prophecies that much time would elapse ere a Speaker would be elected. Those prophecies were fulfilled. The opposition made to the election of Mr. SHERMAN was bitter and unrelenting. The ostensible reason for it was that he had endorsed the Helper book.—When, however, Mr. SHERMAN'S name was withdrawn, and that of Mr. PENNINGTON was substituted, the opposition made by the supporters of the Administration was the same as ever. They were bound to oppose the election of any person whom they knew was not a fast friend of Mr. BUCHANAN. But why was this? Why were they so determined to oppose as Speaker any man who was not with them? Why was Congress kept unorganized for weeks and weeks? Would the election of an opponent of the Administration have endangered any of the interests of the country? No! There was nothing of this kind. What Mr. BUCHANAN'S friends feared was an investigation of the acts of his Administration. They knew that the election of a Republican Speaker would be followed by an investigation which they might well have good reason to fear. They did not wish the record of the past to be opened. They did not want their deeds brought to the light. Their attempts to defeat the right were not successful, and the election of Mr. PENNINGTON has been followed by the appointment of a Committee which is to make the investigation which Mr. BUCHANAN'S friends feared so much. These men should have exhibited more discretion than they did when they found that the Committee was to be appointed. It would have been far wiser not to have objected to it in any way.

Other Administrations have been accused of corrupt practices, but the charges against the present one are such as, if sustained, must sink it to the lowest depths. The few investigations made in regard to the public printing, produced results of a most disgraceful character. The statements made by Mr. HICKMAN, Mr. HASKIN and Mr. ADRAIN, prove what good grounds there are for what has been said against the conduct of the President. Much was said of the peculiar influence brought to bear upon members of Congress at the time of the introduction of the Lecompton bill. Every one believed that the Administration was resorting to corrupt measures. It then had more power than it now has, and it did not fear the future.—Now, however, Mr. ADRAIN says, "During the Lecompton controversy, I was approached in such a manner as to show corruption on the part of the Administration." He does not say this privately, but from his seat in the House. Mr. HICKMAN said he had been offered more than he was worth, but had refused to sell himself. Then, too, the charges brought against the President and his friends in relation to the Post Offices and the Navy Yards, have not been forgotten. The unwarranted interference on the part of the Executive in relation to those engaged at those places, called forth at the time severe denunciations from all right-minded men.

The appointment of the Committee called for by Mr. COVODE'S resolution has created no little consternation among the supporters of the Administration. That Committee will undoubtedly do its work thoroughly. It has a duty to discharge from which there must be no shrinking. The country wishes to know how far its chief officer and his associates have abused their trusts. It wishes to know exactly how much of truth there is in the charges made against them; for, on these very charges, have been based theories prejudicial to our form of government. If the present Administration has been corrupt, let it be shown. The truth, however, will not injure those whom it should not. It will not damage our republican institutions. If it be shown that corrupt practices have been resorted to, then the odium will fall on those who have disgraced themselves. It will then be seen that if the servants of the people have done wrong, they will be held to a strict account by the people. It will then be seen that if in our National Councils there are some who are willing to do wrong, there is a larger number ready to hold them up to public scorn. For the investigation, whatever may be its results, the Republican members and their allies are responsible. Had these not succeeded in electing a Speaker, the charges against the Administration would have been forever buried. They have proved themselves the true friends of the country, and if the results of the investigation are such as expected, a lesson will be taught those filling high places that will be useful to their successors. They will be taught that those who put them in those places, expect them to discharge their duties honestly.

While the COVODE Committee is doing its work at Washington, it should not be forgotten that there is work of a similar kind to be done at Albany. The manner in which the "Gridiron" bill was driven through the Senate there is almost beyond precedent. Those who voted for it have placed themselves in a most unenviable position. The mystery to most persons is, how it could have been driven through a branch of our State government which has generally been deemed more honest and conservative than the others. It seems strange that one man should have exercised so great an influence over it, especially when it is known that the effect of the bill is to increase his already immense fortune, at the expense of the rights of others. Some light is needed regarding the means by which the bill was "rushed" through. Information is wanted as to what Senators were influenced, and how they were influenced. The spirit of the age is not tolerant of corruption in high places."

THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE is hereafter to be published as an evening paper. The proprietors say:

"Several reasons have induced us to make this change, the first and most conclusive being of an economical character. We can publish an evening paper cheaper than a morning paper, even under the system we have heretofore published. Notwithstanding a very prevalent idea that our office is little short of a half million bank in its resources and profits, we can assure our friends that if any of them were required to pay its current expenses, the task would be found easier in imagination than in fact.—The diminution in expense which the change will make will be beneficial to the publishers if to nobody else.

THE DISTEMPER now prevalent among the cattle in Massachusetts, is what is called the *pleuro pneumonia*. The disease has been known abroad for some time, whence it has been imported here. Inoculation to prevent the spread of it has long been practiced there with success. The Joint Legislative Committee on Agriculture of the Massachusetts Legislature, at a meeting to take action in in regard to the disease of that State, adopted a series of resolutions which were to be submitted to the Legislature on Tuesday. It is made the duty of owners of cattle suffering from the *pleuro pneumonia* to notify the Selectmen of the town, or the Mayor and Aldermen of the city in which they are kept; these, in turn, to notify the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, who shall have power to order the destruction of the animals thus infected. Stock thus destroyed are to be appraised and their value to be paid to their owners. An appropriation of ten thousand dollars is recommended for this purpose.

DROWNED.—Johanna Morrissey, mother of John Morrissey, the pugilist, was yesterday morning found drowned in the Poestenkill creek, Rensselaer county. She was of intemperate habits, and has repeatedly served out terms of imprisonment in the Penitentiary for intoxication. In attempting to cross the bridge she probably lost her way, and walked out into the creek in a state of intoxication.—*Albany Eve. Jour. 15th.*

Book Notices.

WOMAN (La Femme) translated from the French of M. J. MICHELET by J. M. PALMER, M. D. New York, RUDD & CARLTON. Milwaukee, TUBBS & Co.

No book of late years has been so unjustly abused. It has been called "immoral" and "immodest;" stigmatized as purient, and by a few sagacious critics, after a superficial glance at its more tempting passages, condemned as unfit for American readers.

We have read this book with care, and our conclusion is that it is good—and by that we mean that it will exert a beneficial influence. We do not endorse all the vagaries of the author, but his main plea is for marriage; and he reasons both philosophically and poetically in its favor. He says:

"Woman cannot live without man. No more than the child without woman.

"Nature has bound up life within a triple and absolute tie: man, woman and child. Separately they are sure to perish, and are only saved together.

"In the only book of the age that contains a great poetic conception (the poem of the Last Man,) the author supposes the earth exhausted and the world about to come to an end. But there is one sublime obstacle—the world cannot come to an end while *one man still lives*."

Woman is treated as a being to love—*as a wife*. And the state of women in Paris is set forth boldly—they are defenceless, and like beasts of prey hunted by the world. In MICHELET'S exalted idea of the sex the female operative becomes a monstrosity.

THE FEMALE OPERATIVE.

"When the English manufacturers, enormously enriched by new machinery, complained to Pitt, saying, "We cannot go on; we do not make money enough," he gave them a terrible answer—a stain on his memory: "Take the children."

"How much more guilty are those who took woman, who opened to the wretchedness of the city girl, to the blindness of the peasant, the fatal resource of an exterminating labor and the promiscuity of factories!

"Barbarism of our West. Woman is no longer esteemed for the love and happiness of man, still less for maternity and the power of reproduction—but as an operative.

THE FRENCH WOMAN IN THE FIELDS.

"It is their own fault," says the economist. "Why are they so mad as to leave their fields and come to die of hunger in towns. If it is not the work-woman herself, it was her mother who came, and instead of a peasant, became a domestic."

"My dear sir, you do not know what country life is in France. How terrible, excessive, the labor is. Women do not till in England: they are very miserable, but yet they have sheds to protect them from the wind and rain. Germany, with its forests and its prairies, with its very slow labor, and national gentleness, does not crush out woman as we do. The *durus arator* of the poet has his reality scarcely anywhere but here.—Why? He is a proprietor—proprietor of little or nothing, and in debt. By a furious blind labor and unskilful agriculture, he struggles with the vulture; the land threatens to escape from him. Rather than that should happen, he will bury himself in it, if need be; but, first certainly, his wife. It is for this that *he* marries, in order to have a workman. In the Antilles, they have a negro; in France, we marry a wife.

"She is preferred who has a small appetite, a lithe and slender figure—from an idea that she will eat less (a historic fact.) She has a great heart, this poor French woman, and does as much or more than is required. She drives the ass (in light soils) and the man holds the plough. In any case she has the hardest part. He prunes the vine at his ease—she scrapes and digs. He has respites—she none. He has festive occasions and friends. He goes alone to the tavern—she goes for a moment to church, and there falls asleep. If he returns at night intoxicated, she is beaten, and often, which is worse, when she is *enciente*. Then she endures for a year her double suffering, in heat and cold—chilled by the wind—drenched by the rain daily.

* * * * *

"Then forgive the mother—if she desires her daughter to suffer less—if she sends her to the factory; there, at least, she will have a roof over her head; or makes her a domestic in town, where she will partake of the amenities of the *bourgeoisie*. The girl is only too eager for that; every woman has, in fancy, little needs of elegance, finery and aristocracy.

"She is at once punished for it. She no longer sees the sun. Her mistress is often very hard, especially if the girl be pretty. She is immolated to spoiled children, vicious monkeys and cruel little cats, who make her their plaything; or else she is blamed, scolded, teased, abused. Then she would be glad to die; home-sickness takes possession of her, but she knows that her father would never receive her. She grows pale and wastes away.

"Only the master is kind to her. He would console he if her dared. He clearly sees that in her desolate state, in which she has never a word of kindness, the little one is in the power of any one who will evince the least friendship for her. The opportunity soon arrives, readume being in the country. The resistance is not great; he is her master and he is strong. She is *enciente*, and a great storm follows. The husband, ashamed, shrugs his shoulders. She is driven out of doors, and without bread, lives in the streets till she can go to the hospital for her *accouchement*. (This is the almost invariable story. See the confessions noted by physicians.)

"What will be her life, great God; what struggles, what difficulties, if she has so good a heart, so much courage, as to wish to rear her child.

THE PROPER LABOR FOR WOMEN.

"Man does not content himself with inventing machines which suppress the two great trades of (French) women, he takes possession directly of the secondary industries by which she lived, and descends to all the avocations of weakness. Can the woman, at her will, rise to the trades that demand strength, and assume those of men? By no means.

"The *nonchaiant* and lazy ladies, buried in divans, may say as much as they like: "Woman is not an invalid." That that which is nothing when one may be nursed two or three days, becomes overwhelming to her who has no respose, and she becomes ill at once.

"In fact, woman cannot labor long, either standing or sitting. If she is always sitting, the blood rises, the breast is irritated, the stomach embarrassed, the head clogged. If she stands, like the laundress or the compositor, she has other sanguineous accidents. She can labor long only by varying her position, as she does in her household, going and coming.

"A household she ought to have, she ought to be married."

The author devotes considerable time to the infant and the child, and his remarks in this connection are as truthful as beautiful. There is a generous humanity apparent throughout the whole work which redeems any seeming indelicacy. His style is glowing, something exaggerated, but his theme is a noble and manly one, and even from a Frenchman, cannot fail to benefit both men and women who encounter it without impure motives.

THE THOUSAND WONDERFUL THINGS, comprising the marvellous and rare, odd, curious, quaint, &c., in all ages and nations, with illustrations, pp. 352. Edited by ROWLAND FITZGERALD KING, M. A. New York: DICK & FITZGERALD. Milwaukee: TUBBS & Co.

In this work we discover a rare repertoire of wonders. Curiosity is a safe dependancy for a publisher. This book appeals directly to that feeling. It is a register of what is uncommon, in fact—not fiction. We select one or two shorter passages for the edification of our readers:

ORIGIN OF THE TERM "HUMBUG."

"This now common expression, is a corruption of the word Hamburg, and originated in the following manner: During a period when war prevailed on the Continent, so many false reports and lying bulletins were fabricated at Hamburgh, that at length, when any one would signify his disbelief of a statement, he would say, 'You had that from Hamburgh,' and thus, that is Hamburgh, or humbug, became a common expression of incredulity."

CHINESE DAINTIES.

"The common people of this country seem to fare hardly and sparingly enough, but one of our Envoys praises much of the good cheer he found at the tables of the great men. They had pork, fish and poultry, prepared in a variety of ways, and very nice confectionary in abundance. The feast moreover, was served up in a very neat and cleanly manner. But there was one dainty which offended their nostrils and nearly turned their stomachs when mentioned. It consisted of three bowls of *hatched* eggs. When the Englishman expressed some surprise at the appearance of this portion of the repast, one of the native attendants observed that part of every great entertainment, and that it is the practice, when invitations are sent out, to set the hens to hatching.

"The feast takes place about the tenth or twelfth day from the issuing of invitations; the eggs being then considered as ripe, and exactly in the state most agreeable and pleasant to the palate of a Chinese epicure."

Talk of "biled owl" after that.

SOUTH AND NORTH; or, Impressions received during a trip to Cuba and the South. pp. 352. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. New York: ABBEY & ABBOTT. Milwaukee: TUBBS & Co., Wisconsin street.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Confederacy* pronounces this "a contemptible Abolition production, written in a very readable style, and well calculated to taint the minds of the young," and the New York *Independent per contra* concludes that it is "the very best book on Slavery yet issued."

We do not like the style entirely. It abounds in valuable information but there is a taunt in every fact which destroys the force of the truth. Mr. ABBOTT evinces a warmth hardly compatible with the assertion that he was only an unbiased observer. However, the main facts set forth can not be gainsayed. He depicts the condition of the South truthfully beyond a doubt, and then disclosed a remedy, none the less efficacious that it is not original—the remedy of free labor. The following (see page 274) will give an idea of

HOW NORTH CAROLINA APPEARED TO MR. ABBOTT.

"Hardly anything can be imagined more dreary and depressing than a ride through the State of North Carolina. I wonder not that Mr. Helper has raised a cry of indignation and anguish in view of the ignorance, poverty and debasement into which the State has fallen. Straggling, beggarly villages, dilapidated houses, miserable hovels, fields abandoned to weeds, degraded negroes and ragged, pallid, half-starved looking whites, fill up the intervals between long reaches of utter desolation. No man who has passed through the State, on the line I travelled, will say that this picture is exaggerated. I do not remember that I saw a thrifty looking home, a single decent school house, or a single respectable church, from the time I entered the State until we left it.

"Here is a State containing fifty thousand square miles, being equal in area to all New England, with the exception of Vermont. It enjoys a warm, sunny, salubrious clime; has its mountains and its meadows; is well watered by beautiful rivers, gliding through fertile valleys. Its soil is adapted to the culture of almost everything the inhabitants could wish to raise; it abounds in valuable forests and in mineral ores, and ought to be the home of one of the most intelligent and prosperous people on the globe.

"Though thus highly favored by nature, and though one of the first settled States of the Union, slavery has paralyzed all its energies, and it stands by the side of its dilapidated and decaying sister, South Carolina, at the very bottom of the scale of American civilization.

"The whole white population of this State, which is six times as large as the State of Massachusetts, consists of but 553,028, being more than 300,000 less than the population of the little Bay State, where the songs of freedom animate to industry.

"The products of the industrial arts in Massachusetts amount annually to over $288,000,000; while citizens of North Carolina, though aided by 288,548 slaves, can produce but $9,000,000 annually. The cash value of the farms, implements and machinery of Massachusetts in 1850 was over $112,000,0000: that of North Carolina, though six times as large, was less than $72,000,000. The value of real and personal estate in Massachusetts was over $593,000,000; that of Carolina, including the market price of over 288,000 slaves, was less than $227,000,0000, amounting not even to one half that of Massachusetts. In fact, Massachusetts is rich enough to-day, to buy the whole of North Carolina, lands, houses and "niggers," and will then have enough change left in her pocket to buy the whole of South Carolina too. Indeed, according to the census of 1850, Massachusetts, after purchasing both of the States of North and South Carolina, houses, lands, "niggers" and all, will still have over $59,000,000 in her pocket to commence paying her emancipated laborers in advance for their work."

There is a great deal of what the Southern Dogberrys will call "odorous comparisons" in this book. But we don't hesitate to say it will be extensively read and believed in.

Supreme Court.

FRIDAY, March 15.

First Circuit—Clark vs. Durand. No. 24. Argument resumed and completed.

Durand et al. vs. Saser. No. 32. Submitted by appellant on case and brief and written argument.

Farmer's Loan & Trust Co. vs. Commercial Bank. No. 34. Argument commenced by Cary & Pratt and M. H. Carpenter for appellant, and by Strong & Fuller for respondent.

Cornell vs. Wilford. No. 2. Argument resumed by M. H. Carpenter for appellant.

SATURDAY, March 18.

Cornell vs. Wilford. No. 2. Argument resumed by J. W. Carey and S. P. Coon for respondent, and completed.

Bean vs. Jewett. Nos. 32 and 33. Continued.

Farmers Loan & Trust Co. vs. Commercial Bank. Argument resumed and completed.

LENT.—Lent is a Teutonic word—in German *Lenz*, (the Spring;) in Swiss, *Glenz*; in Dutch, *Lent*. Adelung thinks it is from the German verb *leinen*—to thaw. It is a Roman Catholic Fast, beginning on Ash-Wednesday, and terminating on Easter.—Originally it was but forty hours, which were extended—first to thirty-six days; and then to forty, which is its present duration. It rests upon no Biblical authority whatever and is simply a relic of Papalized heathenism, and makes a merit of eating fish instead of flesh. In our times it exerts a wholesome influence over those given to excessive eating or to excessive frivolty, (and in this regard should the Pope please, it might be safely and beneficially extended throughout the days of the entire year,) much, however, to the detriment of the theatres, operas, ballmongers and that class of amusements, all of which are piously interdicted for forty days. *Christian Intelligencer.*

Amusements.

BADGER STATE BOWLING SALOON
NO. 107 MAIN STREET.

PINS AND BALLS FOR SALE, AND rent to any part of the country.
mar22'60d1y P. LAURENCE.

ALBANY RESTAURANT
AND BILLIARD ROOM,
Albany Block, corner Main and Michigan Sts
OPPOSITE NEW HALL HOUSE, MILWAUKEE.
☞ Ladies Entrance second door on Main street
nov25'59d1y

For Sale or Rent.

HOUSE TO LET.

BRICK HOUSE, WITH BATH ROOM and other conveniences, on Fifth Street, between Clybourn and Sycamore.
mar19'60 1m CHAS. H. WILLIAMS

Houses for Rent or Sale.

SEVERAL HOUSES ON LEASED LAND for sale very cheap. M. L. SKINNER.

THE GREENLEAF RESIDENCE, NEAR the 6th Ward School, for sale very low. Also 20 dwg. M. L. SKINNER.
feb22

Houses to Let.

TWO BRICK HOUSES ON ASTOR ST., near Division. Rent low. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. F. CLARKE,
No. 4 Mitchell's Building, 2d story.
Milwaukee, March 20, 1860. mar20'60tf

TO LET.

THE BRICK STORE NO. 169 EAST Water street, now occupied by Green & Button. Possession given the 1st of May. Apply to
Feb. 16'60. A. F. CLARKE,
No. 4 Mitchell's Building.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE.

THE BRICK HOUSE ON THE CORNER of Martin and Lake streets, known as the Grant House. Possession given May 1st. Inquire of
Feb. 13th, 1860. A. F. CLARKE,
No. 4 Mitchell's Building.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

FOR SALE OR FOR RENT ON VERY easy terms, the North tenement of double house on Jackson street, second tenement above Sherrill & Bishop. The house is in good order and very convenient. Possession given immediately. Apply to
mch7 CALEB WALL, Owner.

Steamboat City of Cleveland
FOR SALE.

THE STEAMER CITY OF CLEVELAND was built by Bidwell, Banta & Co., in the year 1857, and is of seven hundred and eighty-eight tons burthen, or thereabouts.

The Steamer has ample passenger accommodations, and is well furnished and equipped as a first class passenger boat. Her cabin and deck accommodations is fully equal (if not superior) to any steamer on the lakes of her tonnage, and in staunch first class order.

The Boat will be sold on very favorable terms, both as to price and terms of payment, and to parties desiring to purchase a Steamboat a rare opportunity is offered. A full and perfect title will be guaranteed to the purchaser. For further particulars inquire of PRESTON, PRATT & CO.,
Or the firm of Pratt & Co., Buffalo.
Jan28'60d3mo

ALSO FOR SALE,

THE THREE SCHOONERS, TO WIT: Schooner ELIZA LOGAN, tonnage 369 69-95; schooner WINGS OF THE WIND, tonnage 267 70-95; schooner GOV. HUNT, tonnage 247 05-95.

Either or all of the above named vessels will be sold on liberal terms. Apply to PRATT & CO.,
jan 21'60d3mo Buffalo, N. Y.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

THE OFFICE ROOMS OVER THE Railroad Offices, corner of East Water and Wisconsin streets, I will rent until the 1st of May next. The best location in the city. CALEB WALL.
mch7

Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS.

CARLOS GLIDDEN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT Law. Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Office in Van Dorn's building, corner East Water and Wisconsin streets, third floor. jan12'60d1y

A. H. PARRISH. A. ROSENTHAL.

PARRISH & ROSENTHAL,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, NO. 1 KNEELAND'S BLOCK, 219 East Water street, Milwaukee, Wis. dec19'59d1y

HENRY S. LEE. MASON G. SMITH.

LEE & SMITH,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS, Ludington's Block, Milwaukee, Wis.

CARY & PRATT,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS, O. IT

Wants.

FARM WANTED.

ANY PERSON HAVING A FAI from 40 to 80 acres, in a good farming dist with some buildings on it, well watered, and will to put the price down level with the times, can h of a cash customer by addressing
LORRINGTON.
mar5'60 1m Post Office, Milwaukee, W

A CHANCE FOR A TRADE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS A GO Home and fifty feet lot, within five min walk of the Post Office, which he wishes to exch for a small farm near the city. Any person in such to trade can address, P. O. Box 1837, Mil ee, Wis. mar19'60d6w

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

I WANT TO EMPLOY A VERY STEA man for three months to assist me in my Auc and Commission business. He must write a f business hand, quick in figures, well acquainted our currency, and must have a general knowled the people of Milwaukee. A single young man w be preferred, but will have no objection to one is married, provided he is qualified. It is unnec to say anything except the understands all the above said. CALEB WA

WANTED TO PURCHASE. THE INTEREST of a Temperance Restauran ready established, at a flourishing town, or Rail Station in this State or Michigan. Address, st particulars, box 1352 Milwaukee Post Office.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

I WANT TO PURCHASE A LOT Milwaukee Proper, Fifth Ward, cheap fo cash down. The lot must be free from all dis whatever. CALEB WA

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

WANT TO PURCHASE FROM or fifteen thousand dollars worth of pro in the city limits. Said property want to sol by the acre. Apply to CALEB WA

Auction Sales.

CITY AUCTION ROOM,

NUMBER 146 EAST WATER STRI Milwaukee. CALEB WALL will sell a scriptions of goods at his usual price; silver all goods, and sell at public or private sale.

CITY AUCTION ROOM.

GRAND SALE OF SUPERFINE F NITURE.—I will sell at public auction Thursday, March 29th, all the furniture of Mr. hall, at his dwelling house on Marshall street, brick dwelling house between Knapp and Ogde The furniture is of a superior quality. Th will commence at 9 o'clock in the morning, a are parties early invited to attend the sale. T ticles of furniture are numerous. It is inte to give a full list of them in this advertisemen Cabinets is now being made, which will be rea a few days. The furniture is, viz: Brussels ca rosewood parlor furniture, chamber furniture of every description, drawing room furniture of every description, kitchen furniture of all kinds, &c. &c. The furniture is all new and of the very best. Call at my auction room on Wednesday, March 21st, and get a catalogue of said furniture. CALEB WALL,
mar17 City Auctioneer.

City Auction Room.

WAREHOUSE SALE FOR WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO., of the following Goods, will take place at my Auction Room, March 20th, inst., at 10 o'clock:

(B.)—9 half Pipes Liquor.
4 do cases do
4 do Cases Square.
No mark—1 bbl pots, Kettles, &c.
W. Sweeny—1 rocking chair.
1 Lamp.
P. S.—1 green chest.
J. Quinn—1 box.
J. G. Taylor—1 piece machinery.
N. Tompkins—1 stone sink.
J. A. Sawyer—1 bale old harness.
1 bale old harness.
J. A. Rossman, care of Dousman & Co.—2 barrels whiskey.
W. S. & L. Alexander—1 safe.
1 Trunk.
R. D. Bacon, care of H. & J. F. Hill—1 Thresher
CALEB WALL, City Auction Room.

City Auction Room.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE executed by Louis F. Mientz and Charles Mientz, to me, the undersigned Charles Roth, dated June 4, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office of the city of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1859, and upon which default has been made, I shall sell the property therein mentioned and described, viz: Hats, Caps, Furs, Gloves, Winter Shoes and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, at public auction, at the store No. 219 East Water street, in said city of Milwaukee, on the 22d day of March, A. D. 1860, at the hour of 9 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

Dated Milwaukee, the 16th day of March, 1860.
CHARLES ROTH, Mortgagee.
CALEB WALL,
mar18 City Auctioneer.

WILLIAMS & RODWAY,

Auction and Commission Merchants,

LAND AGENTS AND MONEY BROKERS,

19 WISCONSIN STREET, 19.

WILL GIVE PARTICULAR ATTENtion to the sale of Furniture, Dry Goods, and every description of Merchandize, at their Sale room or in any part of the City or County.

☞ Liberal advances on consignments, and prompt returns made.

N. B.—Bonds, Notes, and Mortgages negotiated.
E. WILLIAMS. W. H. RODWAY.
Milwaukee, January 17, 1860. jan18'60d3m

Watches and Jewelry.

A. B. VAN COTT.

BEST RAILROAD TIME-KEEPERS

OF THE BEST ENGLISH, SWISS AND American manufacture, in Gold and Silver cases. Great variety of all kinds of Silver and Plated Ware, and new rich jewelry of every style and description.

Watch Materials, &c.

Corner of East Water and Wisconsin street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 19'59.

HOLIDAY GOODS!!

THE GREATEST VARIETY, BEAUTIful, CHOICE, the FINEST Goods ever brought West; for now to be found at

MATSON & LOOMIS',
dec17 291 East Water st., Milwaukee.

SAVE YOUR SIGHT!

H. W. ANGER,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO the Public, that he has imported from RATISBON, GERMANY, and now offers for sale, a large assortment of

PERSPECTIVE EYE GLASSES
AND SPECTACLES

of the finest purified flint, which show the clearest and most objects. As these glasses pertain every ray of light to pass completely through them they will not only enable the aged to see the finest print without injury, but will preserve and even strengthen the sight, which very often, by other glasses is ruined.

My SPECTACLES are celebrated for the superior and high polish of the glasses, as well as NEATNESS and ELEGANCE of finish, for which they received at the World's Fairs, both Paris and London, the first premiums, (viz: Gold Medals), being the best specimens on exhibition. Many years experience and a thorough knowledge of optics, enable me to select such glasses for those requiring the same, as will ensure entire satisfaction.

Glasses set to order.

Depot, the brick house on Division St., between Mason and Main

H. W. ANGER, the only Agent in the U. S. of the Rathenow Optic Ind. Institute.
Milwaukee, March, 1860. mar19'60d1m

Groceries and Provisions.

EDWARD TRUSLOW,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS,
CONFECTIONERY, &c.,
119 East Water Street, Milwaukee,
oct26

CITRON—LEGHORN EXTRA, FOR sale by EDWARD TRUSLOW,
jan1 119 East Water st.

DATES—ARABIAN IN FRAILS, FOR sale by EDWARD TRUSLOW,
119 East Water st.

RAISINS—M. R. AND LAYER, IN whole, half and quarter boxes, for sale by EDWARD TRUSLOW,
oct26 119 East Water st.

CONFECTIONERY.—A LARGE AND varied assortment on hand and for sale by EDWARD TRUSLOW,
Wholesale Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Confectionery, 119 East Water street.

PRESERVES. A VARIED ASSORTMENT on hand, and for sale by EDWARD TRUSLOW, 119 East Water st.
oct26

RAHAT-EE-LOKOOM, CUEPDARE, OR Turkish Fig Paste, and Grape Paste, for sale by EDWARD TRUSLOW,
Wholesale Dealer in Foreign Fruits,
oct26 119 East Water street

FRENCH PRUNES—A PRIME LOT FOR sale by 161 West Water st.

APPLES, IN PRIME ORDER, FOR sale by EDWARD TRUSLOW,
Wholesale Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Fruits &c., 119 East Water street.

CHEESE

ENGLISH CHEDDAR, VERY FRESH and choice; American Pine Apple Cheese; Sap Sago Cheese; Herkimer County Cheese.

FISH.

Boston Mackerel, in kits; Kennebec Salmon, do; Connecticut shad, do; Kennebec Salmon, smoked.

BUTTER.

From selected Wisconsin Dairies,

SUGAR CURED HAMS.

SUGARS.

Havemeyer's & Moller's Patent Cut Loaf, Crushed, Powdered, Granulated and Coffee Sugars.

TEAS.

English Breakfast, Oolongs and Young Hysons, finest qualities.

COFFEES.

Old Mocha and Government Java, choice Rio and Laguira.

DRIED FRUITS.

Layer Raisins, in kits, whole and quarter boxes; Zante Currants, Prunes and Figs.

CHAMPAGNES.

From Heidsieck & Co., Moet & Chandon. Also, other brands.

LIQUORS.

Of the finest qualities, warranted pure and unadulterated.

CIGARS.

Havana Cigars, medium and choice.

TWINES.

Cotton Seine and Bag Twines; Gilling Twine, No. 30, white and grey, superior quality.

AGENCY
FOR
SANDS' CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE
PALE CREAM ALES!

My stock of choice Groceries, Condiments, Sauces, Pickles, &c., is now complete with any in the city. All goods warranted and delivered free in any part of the city.

JOHN W. LEDYARD,
Grocer and Wine Dealer,
oct5 161 East Water street.

"The Old Corner Store Alive."

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FAMILY GROCERS,
Corner of East Water and Mason Streets.

HAVE THE LARGEST AND MOST complete assortment of
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
Can, Dried and Foreign Fruits,

HAMBURGH CHEESE, and in fact, all articles kept in a retail first-class Family Grocery, and at prices and terms that can't be beat. We would enumerate, but that would be tedious. We would say for ourselves that we are determined to sustain our reputation for attending to the wants of our customers with the same promptness and liberal terms that has characterized "THE OLD CORNER STORE" for the last ten years.
jan26'60d1w&wly HUNN & CROSBY.

GROCERIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED, OF THE LATE firm of Sinclair & Gunnison, has removed into store No. 7 East Water street, where he will have constantly on hand a general assortment of Groceries, Nails, Glass, Water Lead, Dried Fruits, &c., which he will offer low to cash, or prompt paying customers. He invites his friends of the late firm, and of the friends of the following firms, and as many new ones as may favor him with a call. W. M. SINCLAIR.
Milwaukee, April 25th, 1859. ap26'59d3m

J. D. ALLCOTT. A. M. ALLCOTT.

ALLCOTT BROTHERS,

FAMILY GROCERS,

22 Chestnut Street,

MILWAUKEE.

Goods Delivered Promptly, Free of Charge
dec14'59d1y

L. T. CHASE & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS & GROCERS,

Wholesale & Retail,

Waldo's Block, Cor. East Water & Chicago Sts

OFFER IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS:
Manilla Rope, (all sizes);
Russia do do
Tarred Hemp Rope, (all sizes);
Marline, Houseline,
Hambroline,
Spun Yarn,
Lath Yarn,
Cotton Duck, (all numbers);
Tar, Pitch,
Oakum, Oars,
Blocks, Hooks and Thimbles,
Spike Nails,
Points, Oils, &c., &c.,
And a full assortment of everything usually found in a first-class Ship Chandlery Store.
Apr28'59d1y

TO TRUNK MAKERS & SADDLERS

5,000 YARDS CANVASS, ALL NUMbers, 22 to 44 inches wide, in store and for sale cheap. dec3 L. T. CHASE & CO.

HIDE ROPE, HAY ROPE AND BALE ING TWINE, in lots to suit, cheap for cash, by L. T. CHASE & CO.,
nov10 Corner East Water & Chicago St.

Paper Hangings, &c.

PAPER HANGINGS.

FAXON & VAUX,
SUCCESSORS TO
J. J. McGRATH & CO.,
21 Wisconsin Street.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
WALL PAPER,
BORDERS,
DECORATIONS
VIEWS, STATUARY,
ORNAMENTS
MOULDINGS, &c., &c.
Also Manufacturers & Dealers in Window Shades, Fixtures, Trimmings, &c.
H. H. FAXON, - - - - - T. VAUX.
sep28'59d1y

COLLINGBOURNE'S

WALL PAPERS,

WINDOW SHADES & FIXTURES
Brushes, and Artist's Colors,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS
AND
PAPER HANGERS,
257 MAIN STREET - - - - MILWAUKEE

Charles Bellows & Co.,

41 BEAVER STREET, N. Y.,

IMPORTERS
OF
CROSSE & BACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Catsups, Mustard, &c.

LONDON AND DUBLIN PORTER AND Brown Stout, quarts and pints.

Scotch and English Ales, pale and stout, in glass and stone bottles, imported in the bottle, all the various brands.

Madeira, Sherry, and Port Wines, in half pipes, quarters and eighths, of the several grades and qualities.

Brandies of Otard, Dupuy & Co., Hennessy, Martell & Co., Jules Robin & Co., A. & Alex. Seignette, in half, quarter and eighth pipes.

Holland Gin, in cases and bbls., of Schnapps.

Jamaica, Grenada, St. Croix, and Bay Rum.

Sicily, Tenerife and Marsailles Madeira.

Imported Cordials, from Jules Porte.

Champagne Wines, in quarts and pints, of Moet & Chandon, C. H. Mumm & Co., Heidsieck, Bouchie, Fils Chandon, & Co., & c., the latter in ½ pipes and magnums—silo

Claret Wines, of every grade and quality, quarts and pints, from Barton & Guestier, Brandenburg & Co., and Cruse Frere & Fils. Also, fine Burgundies.

Hock Wines, still and sparkling in all their varieties, large and small bottles, from Henckel & Co., Mayer-on-the-Rhine.

Maraschina, Curacoa, Assyntie, Kirkenwasser, Anisette, and assorted Cordials, French, Italian and Swiss.

Choice Teas—Colong, Souchong, finest English Breakfast, Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial, in various sized packages.

English and French Mustard, in bottles, jars and kegs.

Olives, plain and stuffed, Capers, Sardines, Anchovies, &c.

Gelatine, I. & J. Cox's and Geo. Nelson's.

Bordeaux, Italian and Marseilles, Oil, whole and half bottles, some of which is of the very finest quality.

Blacking, Day and Martin's celebrated Japan, in three sizes.

Worcestershire Sauce, &c., &c.
Havana Segars, &c., &c. feb16'60d1y&3pp

Liquors and Segars.

J. J. SANDS,

BREWER

—OF—

PALE CREAM ALE,

AND

XXX AMBER ALE,

SPRING BREWERY,

On Eigth, Chestnut and Prairie Streets,

MILWAUKEE.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY SOLICITED. Price list sent by mail on application. Address J. J. SANDS, Spring Brewery Milwaukee, and Columbian Brewery Chicago. JOHN G. SANDS, Brewer, and Manager of Spring Brewery.
dec19'59d1y

MORSE & BROTHER,
NO. 162 EAST WATER STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN THE
CHOICEST BRANDS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY solicited to give us a call. Next door to Uncle Ben's flat store.
W. B. MORSE. [dec2-3774-dly] LEVI MORSE.

Longworth's Wines and Brandies.

SAMUEL S. JOHNSON

HAS BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AG'T for the State of Wisconsin, for the sale of N. Longworth's celebrated Wines, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He has about 25,000 stock on hand, and invites the attention of Dealers, Hotel

Special Notices.

Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.

Tell the bell for pretty Nell,
All the household's pride,
She died, they say, of worms the prey,
Although with med'cine plied,
'Twas Jalap, Mercury, and rambooge,
That helped her toe her doom:
But Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge
Saves thousands from the tomb

Put up in bottles. Price 25 dimes. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and by druggists. marl7dim

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.

DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS,

Prepared by Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M.D.,
NEW YORK CITY.

THE COMBINATION OF INGREDIENTS in these PILLS are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or other causes, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, hysterics, pain in the back and limbs, &c., dizziness, loss of sight, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature.

TO MARRIED LADIES,

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills are invaluable, as they will in a few days bring on the monthly period with regularity. Ladies using these Pills may rely with the utmost confidence in Dr. Cheeseman's Pills, as they will do all that they represent to do.

NOTICE.

Any deviation in the above condition of the female system in which these Pills cannot be taken without producing MISCARRIAGE. The condition referred to is PREGNANCY—the result, MISCARRIAGE. Such is the powerful tendency of the medicine to restore the female functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it.

Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Prices $1. Sent by Mail, on receipt of $1 to DR. CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, Box 2727, Post Office, New York City.

For sale by Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and the British Provinces.

Wholesale Agent for the United States,
H. H. HUTCHINS,
No. 14 Broadway, New York.

Orders from Wholesale or Jobbers should be addressed, H. H. Hutchins, Milwaukee or Chicago.

For sale in Milwaukee by Green & Button, and H. Baker city & town. mar23-3dawnow

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Pectoral Syrup

STANDING IN THE FIRST RANK OF Patent Medicines. Dr. McClintock has given his Pectoral to the world under the guaranty of his name, as a means of certain, immediate, and permanent relief in diseases of the throat and lungs. It has been tested in all other remedies, and found wanting. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. marl7dim

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

DON'T FAIL TO PROCURE MRS. Winslow's soothing Syrup for children teething. It is the only medicine of the kind that should be used. It will relieve the child perfectly by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Female Physicians in New England, and has been used with never failing success in millions of cases.

It will almost instantly relieve and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause.

Its value cannot be estimated by dollars and cents. Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well tried remedy.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No. 13 Dey Street, New York.

For sale in Milwaukee by John Rice. je13-d&w1ydecwly

KENOSHA WATER CURE

IS PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN ONE of the most healthy cities on Lake Michigan, between Milwaukee and Chicago, and has been thoroughly refitted and enlarged so as to accommodate a large number of patients. Experienced nurses are constantly employed to attend all patients at the Cure. Dr. Seeley is the attending physician, whose reputation is unequaled in the west.

For particular and circular, address
E. PENNOYER, Proprietor, Or,
H. T. SEELEY, M. D.

aug30-1ydecwlSEP.

Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture

IS A COMBINATION OF NATURE'S vegetable antidotes to the irritation and disturbance of the breathing apparatus, which produce coughs, colds, hoarseness, and sore throat. It relieves in a very short time every vestige of inflammation from the lungs and throat, and renews the free respiration of perfect health.

Price 25 cts. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. mar17dim

THE PUBLIC BLESSING WHICH IS now so deservedly admitted to exist in Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs and of the system generally, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, head aches, piles constiveness, consumption, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexions, soon yield to their curative properties. A single trial invariably secures them the title of the best family medicine now before the public. For sale by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, at his office, 335 Broadway, and by Store Keepers and Druggists generally. oct18s22tw4wly

Drugs and Medicines.

Fine Brandies and Wines,
Fine Brandies and Wines,
Fine Brandies and Wines,
Fine Brandies and Wines,
Fine Brandies and Wines,
Fine Brandies and Wines,

Imported in Bond,
Imported in Bond,
Imported in Bond,
Imported in Bond,
Imported in Bond,
Imported in Bond,

Expressly for the Drug Trade.
Expressly for the Drug Trade.
Expressly for the Drug Trade.
Expressly for the Drug Trade.
Expressly for the Drug Trade.
Expressly for the Drug Trade.

By H. DEWORTH & SONS.
Wholesale Druggists, Milwaukee.

JOHN RICE,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

No. 33 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PITKIN & BROTHERS, of Louisville, a supply of mixed RED SEED (Canary) Hemp, Millet and Rape, put up in small packages, suitable for retailing, 50 packages in a box, which I am sell at a low figure. Also, a full supply of

JAPONICA,
GUM CAMPHOR,
EPSOM SALTS,
GLAUBER SALT,
SULPHUR,
ALUM,
CREAM TARTAR,
BAKING SODA,
LICORICE,
BATH BRICK,
CASTOR OIL,
OLIVE OIL,
OPIUM,
QUININE,
MORPHINE,
ALCOHOL,
BURNING FLUID,
CAMPHENE,
TURPENTINE,
MACHINE OIL,
LINSEED OIL,
WHITE LEAD,

And a full assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Glass Ware, Spices, &c., &c. aug25

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

HENRY FESS, JR.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST,

193 East Water Street, Milwaukee.

20 BARRELS WINTER BLEACHED Whale Oil, for sale by HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist.

BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. 5 gross received and for sale by HENRY FESS, JR., jan18 Wholesale Agent for Milwaukee.

REED'S BAKING POWDERS, FOR sale, by the gross or dozen, also, at retail. HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—30 CASES RECEIVED, and for sale by HENRY FESS, JR., 193 East Water st.

AYERS' CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR sale by HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist.

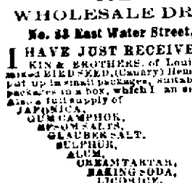
WINTER STRAINED LARD OIL.—10 bbls received and for sale by HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist.

50 BOXES SPERM CANDLES, FOR sale by HENRY FESS, JR., 193 East Water st.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN WINDOW Glass, all sizes. A large lot in store and for sale by HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist, 193 East Water st.

BURNING FLUID, FOR SALE BY HENRY FESS, JR., Druggist.

SCHUMACHER & JOHNSON



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HOW'S MY BOY.

BY SIDNEY DOBELL.

"Ho, Sailor of the sea,
How's my boy—my boy?"
"What's your boy's name, good wife,
And in what ship sailed he?"

"My boy John—
He that went to sea—
What care I for the ship, sailor?
My boy's my boy to me.

"You come back from sea,
And not know my John?
I might not have cried some landsman
Yonder down in the town,
There's not an ass in all the parish
But he knows my John.

"How's my boy—my boy?
And unless you let me know
I'll swear you are no sailor,
Blue jacket or no,
Brass buttons or no, sailor,
Anchor and crown or no!
Sure his ship was the 'Jolly Briton;'"—
"Speak low, woman, speak low!"
"And why should I speak low, sailor,
About my own boy John?
If I was loud as I am proud,
I'd sing him over the town
Why should I speak low, sailor?"
"The good ship went down."

"How's my boy?
What care I for the ship, sailor,
I was never aboard her.
Be she afloat or be she aground,
Sinking or swimming, I'll be bound
Her owners can afford her!
I say how's my boy?"
"Every man on board went down,
Every man aboard her."
"How's my boy—my boy?
What care I for the men, sailor?
I'm not their mother—
How's my boy—my boy?
Tell me of him and no other!
How's my boy—my boy?"

HOW'S MY AUNT?

BY SIDNEY DOBELL.

"Ho! conductor of the train!
How's my aunt—my aunt?"
"What's your aunt's name, good sir?
And the date of the train I want."

"My aunt Jane—
Who came in the cars this morn—
She left in the early train.
What care I for the rest?
My aunt—my aunt is gone!

"What's the use of being conductor
If you don't know my aunt?
You might as well be a lobsterman
Baiting your traps on Nahant.
Every fool on the early train
Ought to have known my aunt.

"How's my aunt—my aunt?
Who's responsible for her?
Tell me, conductor; pshaw!
Or I'll have you in jail to-morrow,
Badges or no, conductor,
Conductor, or no badges,
I'll have you in jail to-morrow."

"Speak low—my dear sir—speak low."
"Why *should* I speak low, conductor,
About mine own aunt Jane?
Conductor, rubbe?
I'll send for the crier
To screech it all over the train.
Why *should* I speak low, conductor?"
"There's been a 'smash-up' in the train!"

"I'll show you just where we were wrecked,
By the bank there; just under the wall,
You may have back to detect,
Mid the fragments some bits of your aunt.
There's an old parasol with the silk all torn off—
Two boxes of pills—and a mile sure for cough—
One leg—both arms—an old shawl,
It's just possible these are your aunt."

"How's my aunt—my aunt?
Which end am I for a smash in train?
It is not the smash I want.
I'll have auntie! alive or dead,
Without any legs, or without any head,
You fear her that's plain;
I say, how's my aunt?"

"Every one in the train were crushed!
Minced, mangled, smashed!"
"How's my aunt—my aunt?
What care I for the rust, conductor?
I'm not their nephew!
Neither are you! Show me her pieces.
Lead on, conductor, show me the pieces!
How's my aunt—my aunt?"

—*Boston Post.*

[Written expressly for the Daily Sentinel]

TWENTY STEPS TO ONE WOMAN'S HEART.

STEP SEVENTEEN.

A resolute host can always give the tone to conversation, and whatever were Pembroke Ireton's faults, want of resolution was not one of them. Thus he once more drew round the discourse to anecdotes of travel and Art; a portfolio of curious engravings was brought forward, and shown to his appreciating guests; and the marvellous Cellini cameo was once more admired, and the effect of the *relievo* examined by lamplight. Frances was holding it, but after one or two attempts to return it to the artist's own hand, she laid it on the table. After a little while the owner took it up, but he seemed awkward and confused, as if he knew not what to do with it. Presently he stammered out: "If Mrs. Crawford would do me the favor to accept this Minerva's head, as a slight memorial of these sittings, I should be more gratified than I can express."

"So valuable a gift!" exclaimed Frances. "Indeed, you do me too much honor, are too generous; how can I accept it?"

"I must appeal to you, Mr. Crawford," returned the painter, "to use your influence and not to disappoint me. I know no one else worthy to wear such a gem."

"It is a magnificent gift," replied Mr. Crawford, and it would be churlish indeed to refuse the acceptance of it. Yet you lay us under deep obligation."

"I am obliged," said Ireton, passing the cameo to Frances. "I can fancy it is sentient enough to know that it has only now found its true mistress."

"If I wear it, though," said Frances, holding forth her hand, and grasping that of the artist warmly, "it must be on a condition."

"Any that you please."

"Only, that you dine with us on Christmas-day, to meet dear papa," and Frances smiled as only the Ida could.

"You are most kind; I shall be proud and happy. But, ah me!" continued the artist, "I had nearly forgotten: you must have the stones that belong to the brooch, in case you prefer the setting; I do not perhaps you will like them, though, for a ring or a clasp, and they are utterly useless to me;" and while he was thus speaking, the artist pulled out the drawer of a cabinet, in which, among ends of string and sealing-wax, old coins, steel-pens, worn pencils, bits of India rubber, and heaps of other heterogeneous refuse, there rolled about some twenty or thirty large diamonds of the finest water.

Frances Crawford was used to costly ornaments and elegant attire, and had diamonds of great price in her jewel-box at home; therefore, it was not the acquisition of the gems now offered to her that touched her heart or affected her to tears. But she instinctively felt that despite his early errors, this estranged uncle had a fine nature, for no nook or cranny of it cushioned a meanness. And it is surely one test of nobility, when a man approaches fifty, and having had the discretion to win for himself independence, has yet never sacrificed his soul to the vice of the old and the successful—avarice! Such thoughts as these rushed through Frances Crawford's heart, and seemed well-nigh to deprive her of speech; all that she could utter was, in a trembling voice, this strange rejoinder, "You will dine with us on Christmas-day, to meet papa?"

"O yes, of course, with pleasure," replied the artist: but the changes which passed across the beautiful face he had studied that day for hours could not be unobserved by him, and though without a suspicion of the truth, his curiosity was aroused, and he said smiling: "May I ask who your father is?—Perhaps an old acquaintance, or some patron of art, whom I ought to know? I need hardly say, I asked no question of your groom save your name and address."

There was again a pause, the painter wondering what could have occurred to cause the agitation he perceived; yet, amid all, congratulating himself at having caught a new expression for his Ida. "Pardon me," he continued, "if I have given pain: if this is to be an acted charade, I can await the solution."

"We meant it so," said Frances; "but I find I cannot act out my part. Ah, you have promised, and you will not recant?"

"The name?" asked Ireton, still smiling, for the fancy possessed him that it was some rival painter whom he was to meet, and towards whom rumor had fabricated some story of jealousy or envy.

"William Ireton!" said Frances very softly, yet looking, though timidly, at her uncle as she spoke.

His eyes drooped beneath her gaze, and he sank into a chair and buried his face in his hands. He sat thus for a few moments, when he arose and advancing toward Frances, wound his arms around his young relative, drew her tight to his heart, and kissed her cheek with parental fondness. All he said was: "And you must be *my* child henceforth —always."

It was enough. Frances laughed amid her own April tears, and wiped away those of her uncle herself, parting the thin locks which had fallen over his forehead, as she might have done the rich tresses of a pet child.—Oh, how these gestures of tenderness went to the heart of the lonely man, who had once thought the intellect able to satisfy the mighty yearnings of humanity! Still holding Frances by his side, Pembroke Ireton stretched out his hand to her husband, saying, with a sort of cheerful happiness, "A trick; but I forgive you, for it has made me a new man. Only remember, she is mine as well as yours; you must let her be my daughter.

"But, Uncle Pembroke," replied Frances, and the words ran together as if they been often coupled—"Uncle Pembroke, you will have to love Bessy and Lotty, and my tall brother Herbert, and Willy and little Charles."

"Ah, but they can never be Idas!"

"Shall we wait till Christmas-day?" asked Frances, in a whisper.

"No: the sooner we all meet the better."

"Why not to-night?" asked Edward Crawford.

"Why not, indeed? I am feverish—restless, until it is over."

STEP EIGHTEEN.

Again the family group are seated round the blind merchants, only now the tall brother who is succeeding him in his business is of the party. Again the knock at the evening hour, so unusual a time for chance visitors: again the quick ears of the blind man recognize well-known voices, and he exclaims:—"Frances and Edward—but they are not alone. If—if—it should be?"—

Then the door opens, and in a few brief moments the brothers, separated for five-and-twenty years, are face to face.

At this instant, there was something curiously "regal" in the deportment of Frances Crawford. The artist's quick appreciation of her qualities had been true and deep: whenever it seemed to her worth while to lead or to govern, she did so with an authority that became her so much, and which she assumed so naturally, that no one thought of disputing it. Accordingly, she passed her arm through that of the tall brother, and motioning to the younger children to follow, led them out of the room before they had time to question her with.

"Now, stay up stairs till you are wanted," she exclaimed with her beautiful smile; "and don't detain me with questions, for they cannot do without me a moment longer. Ah, Edward," she continued, seeing her husband and her mother close by, "that is right; take dear mamma into the little drawing room. I know," and this Francis whispered to her husband—"I know mamma is thinking of my namesake, and I give you the charge to melt her to forgiveness." Then retracing her steps, she gently opened the door of the dining-room.

"It is Frances," said her father. Come in."

"My Ida!" exclaimed the artist almost simultaneously with the other. "Yes, come to us."

The blind father was leaning one elbow on the chimney-piece—a favorite and familiar attitude with him—while his other hand rested on his brother's shoulder; for Pembroke had sunk into a chair that stood near. The light of the shaded lamp fell softly on the two countenances, showing them in full relief; and Frances was almost startled at the different expression which shone through features singularly alike in their outline. That placid expression so often remarked in the blind, seemed ruffled, it is true; but rather as a clear stream is stirred by a summer breeze in a summer sunlight, and so shines the brighter, than by any harsher cause. He looked ten years the younger of the two.

There were lines of positive anguish on Pembroke Ireton's countenance, for if this meeting brought joy, it also awakened long-buried memories, that seemed to stalk abroad like disturbing ghosts. The happiness of the reconciliation itself, brought him to measure the loss he had experienced during the estrangement of half his lifetime. He rose as Mrs. Crawford entered the room, and presently she stood between him and her father.

"Uncle Pembroke!" threw his arm lightly around her waist, and the blind father, feeling her close presence, did the same; thus again their hands met, and most fitly as it seemed. Frances laughed merrily, but releasing herself from this somewhat awkward embrace, kept firm hold of a hand of each.

"I see clearly," she exclaimed with mock gravity, "that there is no such thing as contentment in the world; and this, I suppose, because the prizes in life are more fairly divided than we would have them. Here is Uncle Pembroke, with a fame not second to that of any living painter; that is his prize. You, dear papa, have drawn from fortune's wheel a wife that dotes upon you, and a quantity of unruly children, that always have their own way, and only pay you back for their indulgences by a vast amount of love. Uncle Pembroke thinks your prize the more precious of the two, and ridiculous as the idea is, we must humor it, I suppose."

"It is hardly kind to say that he is right," exclaimed the blind man with much feeling. "But it is true," sighed the artist. "Princess! I hear but to obey."

"Of course. But if I consent to be 'your child,' and papa and Edward give me away to you, it is to be quite understood that the whole family shares in your artist-glory. Henceforth, we are all to walk inches taller, in fact, as if we wore high-heel shoes—which our pride in you will constitute."

"I have felt pride in Pembroke's genius all my life," exclaimed Mr. Ireton, "and I am thus the richer of the two."

"But not the pride, open, joyous, and triumphantly we shall feel now. Half our acquaintances do not know of the relationship; and by the way, I must now revise my visiting-list," and Frances tossed back her head, as if she were rehearsing the part of a newly-made Duchess.

Beneath her playful manner she had spoken truths, which brought a host of healing influences with them—truths, too, which bridged over all the rough places in the reconciliation.

It was said that Frances Crawford had never acquired a nick-name; but it is the case no longer, for her husband and her uncle at least commonly call her "Ida," and in their merriest moods, address her as "Your Highness." This is not to be wondered at, seeing that Pembroke Ireton has already painted three pictures of the "Princess," contriving, by the way, to introduce the heads of Lotty and Bessy among his "violet-hooded doctors." This, however, is all that he has done for a long time, for the cares and attentions of his medical advisers, who give him more hope than he before entertained of preserving the blessings of sight. Once more the brothers are fondly united; and the past is not always a prohibited subject—Pembroke Ireton confesses his belief, that with the fulcrum of domestic happiness, he should have achieved even greater things in Art than he has done; that as the heart withers, the intellect contracts; and that no belief in a vocation is any real excuse for the omission of one near human duty; moreover, that the Human Life is the fountain of inspiration to poets and painters, and that to act poetry, is far nobler than to write or paint it. Long years of loneliness were the penalty of his former fatal mistake; but through his brother's family, the artist at last experiences very many of the blessings of domestic life.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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STATEMENT

Of the condition of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Springfield, Mass., on the first day of January, 1860, in accordance with the laws of the state of Wisconsin:

1. The name and locality of the Company: Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Springfield, Mass.

2. The amount of its capital stock: Two Hundred Thousand dollars.

3. The amount of its capital stock paid up: Two Hundred Thousand dollars.

4. The assets of the Company including:

1st. The amount of cash on hand		$4,106 95
Amount of cash on hand from Agents and others in course of transmission		19,705 66
2d. Real estate, unencumbered, office building, "Tory Block,"		23,203 47
3d. The bonds owned by the Company and how they are secured, with the rate of interest appended:		
$7,000 Western R. R. Mass. 6 per cent. 1s	7,000 00	
6,000 Conn. River R. R. do do	6,000 00	
6,000 Buffalo, New York & Erie 7 per cent. mortgage bds	5,400 00	
1,000 Providence & Rome 7 per ct. do	930 00	
4th. Debts to the Company secured by mortgages, loans on real estate		131,840 07
5th. Bills of other solvent loans on personal and collateral security		9,263 5
6th. Debts for Premiums		
7th. All other securities:		
Bank stocks as per schedule	156,344 74	
Railroad stocks as per schedule	50,039 00	
Bills receivable	5,069 51	
Marine Premium Notes		
Office furniture, library and all other securities including rents and accrued interest	9,632 82	
Surplus over capital	248,017 50	
		$448,017 50
5. The amount of liabilities due or not due to Banks or other creditors of the Co		None.
6. Losses adjusted and due		6,515 00
7. Losses reported and not due		33,315 50
8. Lossses unadjusted		None.
9. Losses in suspense, waiting further proof		None.
10. All other claims against the Co		None.
11. The greatest amount insured in one risk		10,000 00

12. The greatest amount allowed by the rules to be insured in any one city, town or village. *Ans.* As much as is deemed prudent.

13. The greatest amt allowed to be insured in any one block. *Ans.* See answer to question 12.

Premiums received during the year in Wisconsin 3,241 26

Amount of dividends declared and paid.. 112,000 00

Market value of stock $22@@225 per share last sale.

E. FREEMAN, President.

WM. CONNER, Jr., Secretary.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.
Dauphin County }

Subscribed and sworn to this 24th day of January, A. D. 1860, before me,
A. L. SOULE, Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.
Secretary's Office.

The secretary of state of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the foregoing statement has been subscribed and sworn to before me, and filed in my office and that the same is a true and correct copy thereof and of the whole of such original.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of the Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company of Springfield, Mass., having complied with the requirements of Section one and two of an Act specified in the Revised Statutes of Wisconsin, not incorporated by the State of Wisconsin, approved March 17, 1852, and having paid into the State Treasury the sum of ninety-seven 25-dol dollars, being three per cent. upon the gross amount of premiums received in the state of Wisconsin, in the year 1859, (as per their report.)

Now therefore, in pursuance of the Act aforesaid the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin hereby certifies that the said Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company, when they commence business with the requirements of section three of said Act, may take risks, receive premiums, and transact the business of insurance in this state. Company in this state for this date until the 31st day of January, A. D. 1861.

[L. S.] In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State, at the Capitol in Madison, this fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1859.
EDWARD ILSLEY, Asst Sec. of State.
S. M. BENEDICT,
Ogden & Wall, Milwaukee, Wis.

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OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Cash Capital and Surplus, July 1st, 1859.....$230,251 67

N. W. WATKINS, President.
GEO. D. NEWETT, Secretary.

North American Fire Insurance Company,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Cash Capitol and Surplus, July 1st, 1859.....$207,754 67

JAMES G. ROLLS, President.
A. F. HASKINS, Secretary.

REFERENCES IN MILWAUKEE.
Lester Sexton, H. H. Camp, John Brown, Atkins, Starke and White, James B. Martin, Sherman & Ely.

Policies issued at fair rates by
J. H. CRAMPTON, Agent.
dec22jl3l-dly Office, No. 12 Wisconsin st.

STATEMENT

Of the condition of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Springfield, Mass., on the first day of January, 1860, in accordance with the laws of the state of Wisconsin:

1. The name and locality of the Company: Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Springfield, Mass.

2. The amount of its capital stock: Two Hundred Thousand dollars.

3. The amount of its capital stock paid up: Two Hundred Thousand dollars.

4. The assets of the Company including:

1st. The amount of cash on hand		$4,106 95
Amount of cash on hand from Agents and others in course of transmission		19,705 66
2d. Real estate, unencumbered, office building, "Tory Block,"		23,203 47
3d. The bonds owned by the Company and how they are secured, with the rate of interest appended:		
$7,000 Western R. R. Mass. 6 per cent. 1s	7,000 00	
6,000 Conn. River R. R. do do	6,000 00	
6,000 Buffalo, New York & Erie 7 per cent. mortgage bds	5,400 00	
1,000 Providence & Rome 7 per ct. do	930 00	
4th. Debts to the Company secured by mortgages, loans on real estate		131,840 07
5th. Bills of other solvent loans on personal and collateral security		9,263 5
6th. Debts for Premiums		
7th. All other securities:		
Bank stocks as per schedule	156,344 74	
Railroad stocks as per schedule	50,039 00	
Bills receivable	5,069 51	
Marine Premium Notes		
Office furniture, library and all other securities including rents and accrued interest	9,632 82	
Surplus over capital	248,017 50	
		$448,017 50
5. The amount of liabilities due or not due to Banks or other creditors of the Co		None.
6. Losses adjusted and due		6,515 00
7. Losses reported and not due		33,315 50
8. Lossses unadjusted		None.
9. Losses in suspense, waiting further proof		None.
10. All other claims against the Co	

THE SENTINEL.

TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS, FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

Wisconsin Legislature.

MADISON, March 19—9 P. M.

The Assembly met at 9 A. M.

Mr. Cobb introduced a resolution objecting to the Senate's amendment to Grow's Homestead bill now pending in Congress.

Bills Introduced—To provide for a lien for labor and service upon logs and timber in certain counties.

To provide for the protection of fish in the counties of Manitowoc and Kewaunee; to protect the State against fraud by the withdrawal of banking securities; to amend the charter of Ripon; to vacate a certain street in Waupun; to provide for the payment of costs for foreclosing mortgages; for the preservation of fish in Lake Ontario; for the relief of Jno Reader; to detach certain territory from Burlington school district in Racine county; to authorize the village of Menasha to aid in the construction of railroads.

Bills passed—To regulate and license the keeping of dogs: to provide for the re-assessment of certain taxes in Milwaukee for '56 and '57; to provide for the laying out of a state road from Manitowoc to Kewaunee Co.; to amend section 88, chap. 134, R. S.: to authorize the city of Sheboygan to aid in a railroad: to authorize the town clerk of Fort Washington to convey real estate; to provide for the drainage fund monies in Trempealeau Co; to incorporate the Green Bay Gas Light Co.; to legalize the assessment of taxes in Walworth Co.; to repeal the law authorizing the city of Oshkosh to aid in gas works; to amend the charter of the village of Black Earth: to incorporate the Manitowoc Gymnastic Association; to amend sec. 2 chap. 149 R. S. entitled, of miscellaneous proceedings: to provide for the punishment of persons having counterfeit coin in their possession with intent to pass the same; to repeal the act conferring civil jurisdiction on the County Court of Monroe Co.; to incorporate the Milwaukee Mutual Relief Society; to legalize the act of fish inspector in the city of Milwaukee; to discontinue the swamp land survey; to dispose of the drainage fund in Oconto Co.; to bill relating to the connection of taxes on lands forfeited to the State; to amend the law concerning pleadings; to authorize the borough of Fort Howard to aid in the Appleton R. R.; to provide for an additional highway tax in Richland Co.; to lay out a State road from Juneau Co. to Portage Co.; to amend the charter of Ripon; to confer certain powers on the Supervisors of the county of Green Lake; to amend section 8, chapter 86, of the R. S., of alienation of deeds.

Adjourned till 7 p. m.

SENATE.—Bills Introduced—To amend the laws in relation to the militia and uniform companies: for the relief of the Frontier Bank, and its removal to Juneau, Dodge Co: to amend the charter of the city of Hudson; for the relief of settlers on State lands; to establish the terms of the court in the Sixth Circuit; to authorize the city of Kenosha to levy a special tax; to provide for the expenditures of the drainage fund in the counties of Door and Kewaunee; an act relating to the State Historical Society.

Bills Passed—To allow the city of Kenosha to levy a special tax: to amend the act incorporating the city of Janesville; to authorize the School Land Commissioners to issue certain certificates: to extend the time for paying taxes in Watertown; to provide for the redemption and conveyance of unredeemed lands in Brown and Outagamie counties: to reduce the capital of the Walworth county Bank. Several appropriation bills were passed.

The House is in Committee of the Whole on the general file.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—3 P. M.

Accounts from Chihli represent a somewhat improved condition of affairs, so far as our country is concerned.

It appears that both the Government and Revolutionists had been collecting certain bands of Amoy coolies, but by the prompt intervention of Senator Bigler, the Government was made responsible.

Negotiations with Nicaragua for another treaty will soon be resumed.

The rejection of the treaty introduced on Friday in Congress, was a surprise to our Government, which had no doubt of its ratification by the Senate.

The impression seems to be that Congress will remain in session till about the 1st of July.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Tribune* says: The Special Committee of the House on the Pacific Railroad, discussed the various propositions yesterday, and will resume the subject to-morrow, with the intention of taking a decisive vote on it on Tuesday. All indications warrant the belief that they will report in favor of the roads that are already began under the auspices of J. Edgar Thompson, Stearns, and other railroad men, and the along what is known as the Central route, stretching from St. Louis to San Francisco, with a branch extending to Oregon, in the hands of the northern railroad interests.

The Committee has not reached the point of the propositions of land and money to be appropriated, but the bill which contemplates two roads proposes an advance of $100,000 after the first fifty miles is built and equipped the sum to be continued as each fifty miles is constructed, and the Government being secured by an original mortgage on the road and property.

Arrival of the Steamship Teutonia.

NEW YORK, March 19.—3 P. M.

The Teutonia brings three days later news from Europe.

The Emperor's message was received in Nice with enthusiasm.

The Italian party is greatly agitated.

VIENNA.—To the enquiries of representatives of some foreign provinces, Austria replies that its interests have not been directly affected by the annexation of Savoy to France.

The Papal Government has prohibited commerce by transit between Ancona and Romagna.

Thousands of citizens are singing an address to the great powers in favor of annexation.

ROME.—The Pope is said to be willing to grant concessions if the legations will submit.

The London Journal asserts positively that the Prince of Wales would leave for Canada in the latter part of May, probably in the Renown, a 90 gang ship. Instructions will be sent out to the Canadian authorities to make the necessary arrangements for his reception

From Cuba.

NEW YORK, March 14—3 P. M.

The Teutonia brings Havana dates to the 14th. The weather at Havana continued cool. Sugar was dull.

An affray occurred in the harbor of Havana, on board the ship Henry Warden, of Baltimore, in which the second mate was killed, and the first mate dangerously wounded.

The people of Cuba are still rejoicing at the Spanish victories in Morocco, and generous contributions are being made for the benefit of the Spanish army.

Discharged from Custody.

NEW YORK, March 19th.—3 P. M.

Mr. Boyington who was apprehended a few nights ago by two of the Sixth Ward officers on suspicion of embezzling $200,000 worth of Post Office scrip from the Department at Washington, was yesterday discharged from custody. Col. Forney sent on a despatch stating forth that the accounts of Mr. Boyington, while in office, had been examined, and were found to be correct.

Female Emigrant Protection Bills.

WASHINGTON, March 18.

The Senate and House have each passed a bill to protect female emigrant passengers.—It only remains for either branch of Congress to concede in the action of the other, a matter more of form than of substance, as the two bills are similar in their provisions. Such an arrangement will probably be consummated during the present week.

Hotel Charges at Charleston.

WASHINGTON, March 18—3 P. M.

Direct information has been laid before the Democratic Congressional Committee, to the effect that every man who registered his name at the Charleston Hotels, during the sitting of the Charleston Convention, would be charged $7 per day. An ordinary parlor and chamber will cost $50 per day.

Navigation Open on Lake Erie.

DUNKIRK, N. Y, March 19—3 P. M.

Navigation is open between this and the western ports of Lake Erie.

The N. Y. & Erie R R. screw steamer *Georgo*, from Cleveland and New York for Toledo, arrived yesterday afternoon with cargo, pork and flour.

The steamer Ocean left Toledo at the same time.

A Terrible Affray.

ST. LOUIS, March 18—9 P. M

A street encounter occurred yesterday afternoon in Jefferson City, between James Hughes, Deputy Warden of the Penitentiary, and Mr. Dozier, formerly a guard of the prison, resulting in the almost immediate death of both. The cause was an old grudge, aggravated by a recent political difference.—Both leave families.

NORFOLK, Va., March 19—9 P. M.

The bark Swan, from Cien Fuegos for, Baltimore with Molasses, is ashore on Cape Henry and the vessel and cargo will probably be a total loss. Eight of the men have been landed but five are still on board and at the mercy of the waves.

LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

Mexican Affairs.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—9 P. M.

The New Orleans papers of Thursday, received here by express, give the details of the Mexican news brought by the Star of the West.

Miramon approached Vera Cruz on the 26th ult., with 500 men. A numerous train of artillery and ammunition stores, are encamped four miles from the city. The head quarters were at Medelin. Miramon several times surveyed the city from the sand-hills. His principal Generals are Robles and Negrete; all the inhabitants fled at his approach.

The city was in the best state of defence. The garrison was composed of from 3,000 to 4,000 men, well supplied in every respect. General Iglesias is in command, with Ampudia as Chief of the artillery.

Col. Dane, an Englishman, commands a new sand-fort recently erected near the city, mounting six 84-pounders. It is thought this fort will be able to resist the approach of Miramon, if the men are faithful.

On the 16th ult. Col. Viralado, who commanded one of the principal forts on the southern side, was detected in a conspiracy to blow up the fort on Miramon's approach, and the latter was to enter the city on that side. Thirty conspirators were banished from the city, and Viralado condemned to four years imprisonment.

Miramon's Havana expedition raised the Mexican flag when out of Havana harbor. It was last heard of at Sisal.

As far as was known, the plan was to land on the coast at or near the mouth of the Medelin river, and thence communicate with Miramon.

Moran had on board a large quantity of ammunition, stores, and twelve and twenty-four pounders.

It was believed that several other vessels had sailed from Havana on the same mission. A well laden schooner is known to have sailed on the 16th. Meanwhile Juarez is on the look out for their expedition. He had a battery planted at the mouth of the Medelin river.

Six or seven schooner rigged gun-boats, mounting sixty-four guns, were stationed along the coast. The Indianola will tow the gun-boats to action.

The Savannah, Saratoga and Preble were anchored under the inside wall of San Juan De Ulloa ready to act in any emergency.

English, French and Spanish vessels were at San Francisco. The French commander and others had visited Miramon's camp. The result of the interview is unknown. Capt. Tandler, of the Saratoga, had gone to Miramon's camp in behalf of the American citizens. He had not returned. It is stated that if Miramon does not guarantee full protection to the American flag and property of our citizens, that Capt. Harris will land 500 marines, armed with Minie rifles. The liberals and American citizens were urging Capt. Jarvis to capture Miramon's expedition which he had not decided to do when the Levant sailed. Lieut. Carter, who had arrived at New Orleans with dispatches for Washington, says that Vera Cruz was safe but he thinks Miramon will conquer in the end. The Havana Diario says that Miramon has from 6,000 to 8,000 men well supported with artillery.

Later from California.

ST. LOUIS, March 18.

The following despatch, bringing one day's later news by overland mail, was received here last night.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25—5 P. M.

About 1100 letters were despatched by the overland mail yesterday.

R. E. Brethers, a merchant of San Francisco, just returned from the Washoe mines, in Carson Valley, brings specimens of silver ore, which assay over $30,000 per ton.

The Democratic primary elections have been held in seventeen counties. The delegates to the State Convention, as far as heard from, stand 146 Latham, and 44 Gwin and Weller men, indicating without doubt that the Latham influence will secure the California delegation to the Charleston Convention. The Latham delegates from San Francisco are in favor of sending Austin E. Smith to Charleston. He is a son of Hon. Wm. Smith of Va., and is favorable to Dickinson, of New York, for the Presidency.

MALLOY'S STATION, March 19—9 P. M.

The overland mail with regular San Francisco dates to the 27th and telegraph advices to the 28th ult. arrived here last night.

The California contribution for the relief of the Jews at Gibralter amounts to about $4,600.

A diagram of the original Comstock silver mine in Carson Valley shows the lead to be 2 1-2 miles long, leading north and south.—This is all claimed by 26 different companies. A few months will establish the extent of the mine which as yet has only proved rich in one section, though evidences of silver are found through the entire extent.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.—The Assembly has passed a bill providing for the protection of California bond emigrants by the appointment of a permanent agent in New York.

Intense excitement prevails at Jacksonville, Oregon, in consequence of rich quartz discoveries there. One company took out $125,000 in gold. 800 pounds of quartz yielded 60 pounds of gold.

A horrible massacre of Indians at several villages around Humboldt Bay by a party of 40 whites had taken place.

Congressional Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, March 19—9 P. M.

SENATE.—On motion of Mr. Johnson, a resolution asking the President for information as to the Mountain Meadow massacre, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Mason, a resolution was adopted asking the Secretary of State for information as to the proposed diplomatic mission from Japan.

Mr. Harlan introduced a bill to extend the rights of pre-emption over non-submerged lands in Iowa.

Mr. Chandler moved to make the St. Clair Flats bill the special order for Tuesday next at 1 o'clock. Lost.

The Homestead bill was taken up, and Mr. Nicholson spoke in favor of the passage of the Senate bill, after which the bill was postponed till Wednesday.

The bill declaratory of the acts for carrying into effect the first article of the treaty of 1819 with Spain, was taken up, and a lengthy report read. The bill provides for the payment of the interests awarded by the U. S. Judges in east Florida as part of the satisfaction stipulated in the acts of '38 and '33.

Mr. Toombs said the principal had been paid, but the Secretary of the Treasury refused the interest.

Mr. Mallory spoke in favor of the claim. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House acted on the several amendments to the votes heretofore reserved for seperate votes, and was adopted empowering the Clerk to preserve order and decorum pending the election of a Speaker.

Mr. Reagn moved to refer the military academy bill, as returned from the Senate, with an amendment, authorizing the calling out of a regiment of mounted volunteers to the military committee, and state in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Cox made a speech in favor of affording material support to the Juarez government of Mexico, saying there is an international law which would justify us in suppressing a government as there is under Miramon at the capitol.

Mr. Reagan said he wanted the people of Texas protected. Let those of Mexico protect themselves.

Pending the question to refer the question to the military committee, the House adjourned.

Destructive Fire at St. Paul—Full Particulars.

ST. PAUL, 17th, VIA LA CROSSE, 19th.

Another destructive fire visited our city about 1 o'clock yesterday morning. A wooden building on the south side of Third street, near Jackson, was discovered to be on fire, and the flames spread with such rapidity and force as to entirely consume every building on that side of the street, between Robert and Jackson, together with dwelling houses in the rear.

From Third street the conflagration extended down Robert street, taking every building in its course to Fourth st., with the exception of Vettal Guerin's unoccupied stone building, and Willoughby's stable. The stone building proved a barrier to its further progress in that direction, and probably prevented the destruction of all the buildings between Jackson and Robert streets. The total number of buildings entirely destroyed was thirty-four. They were mostly of wood. The upper stories of some of them were used as residences, and probably some fifteen or twenty families lost their homes for the time. It is difficult to estimate the total amount of the losses sustained by the fire, but no one sets it at less than $100,000.

Capture of Mexican War Steamers by the U. S. Frigate Saratoga.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—9 P. M.

The Mexican steamer Marquess has arrived below, a United States prize in charge of Lieut. Chapman, of the Saratoga. The Saratoga's men also captured the steamer Miramon, which arrived at noon; both vessels were captured off Antonio Bezardo, on the morning of the 6th, after a brief action and with only a slight loss. The steamer Marquese has a portion of the prisoners and the U. S. ship Preble is to bring the rest. Alvarado is reported to be in possession of Miramon. The equator of the American consul at Vera Cruz has been revoked. The city of Mexico is surrounded by the liberals.

Washington Matters.

WASHINGTON, March 19 —3 P. M.

Commander Maury has written a long letter to Senator Gwin on the subject of intercoeanic telegraph, showing in a strong light the incalculable advantages which would result therefrom to the Government in military affairs, and to commence surveys.

The House to day worked under the recently amended rules. The experiments show that if strictly observed they will effect a marked improvement in the manner of transacting business.

All the States, save probably California and Oregon, will, it is said, be represented in the Constitutional Union Convention. The supposition is that Senator Crittenden will at that time convene the National Executive Committee, in which event a large delegation will be present at Baltimore on the 9th of May.

The Secretary of the Interior has despatched an agent to Wisconsin to investigate the alleged frauds on the Menomonee Indians.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.—9 P. M.

Arrived below, the war steamer General Miramon, a United States prize in charge of Lieut. Miner, from Vera Cruz, 13th.

Miramon appeared before the city on the 5th and notified the foreign Representatives of his intention to cannonade the city. He made an attack on the night of the 7th but was repulsed by the liberals who are confident of a successful resistance.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY P. M., March 19th, 1860.

Receipts by Railroad for the 24 hours ending noon to-day include:

Flour, bbls	644
Wheat, bus	10,535
Oats, bus	231
Barley, bus	561

The flour market was at a stand to-day, the continued depression in this article at New York, frightening buyers out of the market. No sales could have been made, except at a material reduction from last week's prices, but we did not hear of any offering at lower figures.

Wheat was also extremely dull, and the market closed with a downward tendency. No. 1 was held nominally at $1,00 in store, and No. 2 at 95c. A few small lots of No. 1 sold at $1,01 delivered, but towards the close there were no buyers at this price. Club and extra for milling ranged from $1,03 to $1,05—a decline of 1c. The sales of Wheat were smaller than for any day during the past two weeks.

Coarse grains were dull. Oats sold at 32c delivered; Shelled Corn at 57c; and Barley at 62@75c for No. 2 to good No. 1. Timothy Seed fine at $2,05@2,75 for ordinary to prime. Hides steady.

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.—The statement of the New York Banks for the week ending to-day, as reported by telegraph, shows the following changes:

Increase in loans	$260,070
Decrease in specie	1,710,655
Decrease in circulation	38,781
Increase in deposits	1,999,115

CHICAGO WHOLESALE MARKET.—The receipts of the articles named, at Chicago, Saturday, were as follows:

Flour, bbls	971
Wheat, bus	12,516
Corn, bus	56,356
Oats, bus	4,962
Barley, bus	915
Rye, bus	25

Of the market the *Press & Tribune* says:

The inquiry for flour to-day was again limited and the market flat and heavy, with sales of good Spring extras at $5,00@5,05, and good super at $4,15. There was a good speculative and shipping demand for wheat, and the market advanced fully 2c on Change, but closed rather tame under the influence of dull news from New York. About 12,000 bus changed hands at 91¼@99c for cold receipts, and 97@99c for new receipts No. 2 Spring sold at $1,00@1,17 for lots on track, according to quality. Corn was in fair demand and the market steady, with liberal transactions at 42½c afloat for old receipts, and 40½@42½c for new afloat and 42½c for No. 2 afloat for reject-d. The market closing firm. The news of the burning of a warehouse at Havana, on the Illinois River, with 10,000 bushels of Corn, was received on Change, and the rise in 2000 bu prime fall have been sent to this market, is doubtless contributed somewhat towards sustaining prices. Oats were in good request for shipment to St. Louis, and the market in consequence was strengthened—prices advancing about 2c, with sales reported at 34½@35½c. Rye was quiet, with limited sales at 52 @53c. Barley was in good demand and firmer—sales being more liberal at 60c for No. 1 on track, and 62c delivered. Timothy Seed firm at $2,50 and Clover at @2,87½ for good to prime, and $2,60@2,70 for inferior. Clover dull at $4. Millet Seed is inquired for to some extent, but there is little or none offering, and prime would command $1,00@1,12½. Provisions quiet. Highwines dull, with limited sales at 19½c. Alcohol, 41c.

CINCINNATI MARKET, MARCH 16TH.—Receipts at Cincinnati on Wednesday, as published in the *Gazette*, in clude:

Flour, bbls	2,063
Corn, bus	5,997
Wheat, bus	1,066
Oats, bus	5,690
Barley, bus	1,750
Hams, bbls	29
do kegs	82
Pork & Bacon, hhds	23
" " tres	1
" " bbls	9
" " baxs	1
" " pkgs	361,248

In regard to the markets the *Gazette* says:

The buoyancy so suddenly acquired in the provision market, yesterday, was not fully sustained to-day. Buyers were not as anxious as was expected, and failing to follow the views of holders closely, the latter met with less firmness yesterday's quotations, to a sufficient extent to supply and more than supply the demand.—Mess pork sold to the extent of 1,500 bbls at $17 for country, (and one small lot of city), and $17,25@17,50 for buyers' choice. There were a few transactions in bacon at 7¾ and 9¼c for shoulders and sides, and at these figures there was a fair demand, but holders mostly asked ¼c more. In bulk meats the only sale reported was about 40 hhds shoulders at 6½c, packed and 8¼c, loose, were mostly asked for shoulders and sides. About 1,000 bbls lard sold at 10¾c. Buyers did not experience any difficulty in filling orders at this figure, though in many cases 10¾@10¾c was asked.

Flour was dull and heavy at $5,50 for superfine.—The receipts were heavy, comprising 2,545 bbls, 1,092 bbls exported. The feeling in the sugar market continues to improve, the trade are buying more freely at high prices, and having no reason to apprehend a decline, are supplying their wants pretty freely at from 7¾ to 8¾c. There was also an improved demand for molasses, with sales as low as from 29 to 41c. Coffee was dull and unchanged. Coffee firm at from 13¾@14¼c for Rio.

ST. LOUIS MARKET, March 16th.—The *Democrat* says of the market:

In the provision trade there is some firmness, and a good deal is doing in the aggregate, though it is divided into many lots, and among many commission men. But the large quantity is seen in the shipments by steamers to Memphis and the Southern river coast generally. Among to-day's sales are a different lots of hams, canvassed ribbed sides in casks at 9¾c, and clear at a trifle less than 10c. Holders of mess pork feel quite easy about making sale, and last is doing very well. There are good qualities of bacon in hands of various commission merchants, and rates are as last quoted.

Flour—The market is quiet, with a steady demand for medium grades, but dull for high grades. Red and white: 50c to at 5,30, on board; 104 do country extra at 5,65; 200 do private; 50 do city double extra at 7,50, and 300 bags country superfine at 2,85 @ bag.

Wheat—The market was slightly firmer, without any quotable decline. Sales of 72 bags spring at 1,05 @1,26; 7,000 bushels do private; 600 do club at 1,20; 2,700 do prime and choice club at 1,22@1,30; 50 bags poor fall at 1,25; 80 do good red at 1,32; 1,200 do prime fall at 1,45@1,46; 800 do private; 400 do red and white at 1,48@1,50, bags returned.

Corn—The demand continues good, and prices steady. Sales of 900 bags poor to prime mixed at 59@59½c; 2,200 do good mixed, mixed white and yellow at 59@59½c; 3000 do prime white at 58@59c, part delivered, 1,700 do fair to choice at at 54@56c, and 286 do strictly prime white at 60c, on board, in new gunnies.

Oats—The market is very firm with considerable inquiry for seed lots. Sales of 800 bags, in lots, 55@56c, and 1,000 do strictly prime and choice 57@60c, bags included.

Barley—Receipts were larger and market hardly as firm. Sales of 50 bags good spring at 81c; 200 do prime at 90c; 3,000 do fair to good do fair spring at 84c in bags; 81 do prime fall at 95c, bags returned, and a small lot choice at 105c.

Rye—Sale of 800 bags prime at 1,00, bags included.

A dispatch from St. Louis, dated Saturday, reports flour inactive; city superfine, 5,75c choice extra, 7,00.

Wheat 1@2c lower and dull; spring 1,25@1,26; poor do 1,20; club 1,26@1,28.

CLEVELAND MARKET, MARCH 16TH.—GRAIN—Wheat, sales 1 car red delivered at $1,30. Corn, 1 car sold from store at 52c. Oats, sale 1 car at 40c, and 200 bus in bags at same.

FLOUR—Sales 60 bbls XX from red wheat at $5,75; fair extras selling at $5,50@5,62½, and XX from white wheat at $6. Rye flour, small sales at $4,62½.

SEEDS—In clover we quote an advance, with fair demand; sales of 65 bus at $4,31, and 32 do at $4,35. Timothy selling at $2,50@3,10.

HIGHWINES—Sales 70 bbls at 20c, and 15 do at 20½c.

TORONTO MARKET, MARCH 16th.—The deliveries yesterday amounted to 12,283 bushels of all sorts of grain, and there was little change from Wednesday's prices.

WHEAT—The supply of fall amounted to 5,500 bus, which sold at from $1,20@1,25 per bus. The average of prime sold at about $1,20. 750 bus spring went off readily at from $1@1,08 per bus.

PEAS—3,500 bus were sold at from 60@62c ₱ bus.

OATS—1,500 bus sold readily at from 34½@36c.

BARLEY—Small sale at from 80@86c.

FLOUR—Slightly lower.—*Globe.*

MONTREAL MARKET, MARCH 15.—FLOUR—Firm but slow of sale: No. 1, 5,000 bbls at $5,25; No. 2, $4@5,10; fancy $5,50; extra $6@6,40, at which small sales only are making. Nothing to report for delivery. No. 1 procurable for May at $5,45.

WHEAT—Small sales of Canada spring from cars at $1,12.

PEAS—Sales of shipping lots at 80c.

ASHES—Steady. Pots $6,50; pearls $4,30. Receipts very light.

BOSTON MARKET, MARCH, 15TH.—The receipts since yesterday have been 1,965 bbls Flour, no Corn, 3,765 bushels Oats, 750 bushels Rye and 2,054 bushels Shorts. The market for Flour is very firm, but full prices cannot to be obtained for all kinds. Sales of common brands Western at $5,30@5,62½; fancy brands at $5,75@6; extras at $6@6,50, and superior at $6,50@ 7,75 ₱ bbl, including very choice at $8, Ladoir brands. Southern Flour is firm at $6 for fancy: $6@6,50 for extra; and 6,75@7,50 ₱ bbl for superior, including choice Baltimore brands. Corn is rather dull; sales of Southern yellow at 60@63c, as to quality; and Virgo of 63@65 bushels of Norfolk yellow on private terms, and white at 75@80c ₱ bushel. Oats are dull and selling at 45@46½c ₱ bushel for Northern and Canada. Rye is dull at 80@90c ₱ bushel. Shorts $18, Ladoir brands $28@30 ₱ ton. Provisions—Pork is in fair demand at $15,50@16 for prime; $18,50@19,50 for mess; and $20@21 ₱ bbl for clear, cash and 4 mos. Beef ranges from $10@12,50 ₱ bbl, as to quality; and Virgo of 6,000